The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,951. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

GORDON—November 17th, at Matheran, the wife of Stewart St. John Gordon, of a daughter.

KING—October 17th, the wife of Henry Welchman King, of a daughter, still-born.

Marriage.

LOWTHER—CHRISWICK—November 17th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, James A. P. Lowther, Captain of the Ship *Fair Rosamond*, to Miss Emma Chriswick, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Chriswick, all of Bombay.

Death.

KING—October 18th, Mary, the wife of Henry Welchman King.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th
Kurrachee on	16th and 25th

THE Steamship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, 160 H. P., [illegible], Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	Returns
25th Dec.	28th January.
10th Feb.	13th March.
25th March.	28th April.
10th May.	12th June.
25th June.	26th July.
10th August.	11th Sept.
25th Sept.	28th October.
10th Nov.	2nd Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
[illegible]	2	16	Bimlipatam	4	[illegible]
Mangalore	3	17	Vizagapatam	4	[illegible]
Cannanore	4	18	Coconada	5	[illegible]
Calicut	4	18	Masulipatam	6	[illegible]
Cochin	5	19	Madras	10	20
Tuticorin		21	Negapatam	11	25
Colombo or Galle	when inducements offer		Galle or Colombo	when inducements offer	
	7	21		14	[illegible]
Negapatam	10	24	Tuticorin		[illegible]
Madras	15	30	Cochin	16	[illegible]
Masulipatam	16	1	Calicut	16	[illegible]
Coconada	17	2	Cannanore	17	[illegible]
Vizagapatam	18	3	Mangalore	18	[illegible]
Bimlipatam	18	3	Carwar	[illegible]	3
Arrive Calcutta	21	5	Arrive Bombay	20	[illegible]

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

THE Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 tons, 250 H. P., W. Patterson, Commander, will be despatched [illegible]

[illegible] NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers			Up Steamers		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa		Sunday.	Beypore		Sunday.
Carwar		Sunday.	Calicut		Sunday.
Coompta		Monday.	Tellicherry		Monday.
Mangalore		Monday.	Cannanore		Monday.
Cannanore		Tuesday.	Mangalore		Tuesday.
Tellicherry		Tuesday.	Coompta		Wednesday.
Calicut		Tuesday.	Carwar		Wednesday.
Beypore		Tuesday.	Goa		Thursday.
Cochin arr.		Wednesday.	Bombay arr.		Friday.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers			Up Steamers		
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday.	Goa	Dep.	Saturday.
Bankote		Thursday.	Vingorla		Sunday.
Viziadroog		Friday.	Rutnagherry		Sunday.
Goa		Friday.	Bombay		Sunday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be landed or taken up at BANCOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT via GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT via GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows:—

Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT via GOGO.

Every TUESDAY at 6 A. M.

Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY.

Every FRIDAY at High Water.

For Passage, rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £2 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. R. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visaed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch their Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain Moy[illegible], to Surat, on SATURDAY noon, the 19th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO

THE fast sailing, first class Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Sharcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the [illegible] her engines being [illegible] fitted with a new boiler, and has [illegible] for first class passengers [illegible] Port on WEDNESDAY, the 2[illegible]

For freight and passage apply [illegible] Street, opposite to Kalka Pareekh [illegible]

DWARKADAS [illegible]

Bombay, 10th November [illegible]

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,061 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct 1864. WALLACE & Co

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1131 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favorably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, and of Acid and Gunpowder in particular, per the *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moss from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Cargo, as it comes to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Moss will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

B. H. CAMA, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Star of India*.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Cospatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Cospatrick*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Bella Maria*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of concerned.

Captain IRVINE will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Dockyard at noon on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, H. M. Iron Screw Despatch Boat *Pleiad*, 30 Horse Power, and 25 Tons, as she stands on the day of Sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 11th Nov. 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, at 2 P. M.

ALLADIN HABIBHOY,
Chairman Board of Directors.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] have this day commenced business in Bombay as General [illegible] under the style of PESTONJEE and D'ACQUENY, Office 12, Apollo Street.

PESTONJEE J. LAMNA.
A. D'ACQUENY.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of SHA MUNSEY MOOLJEE in our Branch Firm at Dhollera ceased from the 10th October 1864.

હીરજી ભીમસી કું૦
HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December proximo. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

TENDERS WANTED to supply the "Bombay Sailors' Home" with Potatoes, Onions, Sugar, Coffee Cocoanut Oil, Firewood, Coal, Tea, Rice, Mustard, Salt, Vegetables Green, Curry Stuff, Pepper, Vinegar, Raisins. Apply by letter, stating prices and submitting samples, to Honorary Secretary Sailors' Home. The Contract for one year.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, a further sale by auction of plots of ground as building sites on the Esplanade will take place after the Christmas Holidays, subject to the conditions previously advertised, with the exception that the term for completing the buildings in carcase, will be extended to five years.

2. The arcades to the footpaths in front of the buildings to be completed within two years from the date of sale.

3. In the meantime the Rampart Removal Committee will receive offers for the purchase by private contract of any of the lots already marked out for sale, or for plots of ground in other situations, to suit the convenience of parties desirous of obtaining good building sites, provided the plots tendered for are within the limits of the land intended for sale by Government.

4. The number and situation of the lots, with terms and any further particulars required may be ascertained on enquiry at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Esplanade, 16th November 1864.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 4 P. M.

Business.—1. To give instructions to the Treasurer how to dispose of Rupees 30,000, part payment by Government on account of Land sold to them.

2. To sanction a resolution of the Managing Committee to vote Rs. 20,000, the Society's contribution towards the new Infant School at Poona.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

Rule 12.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT, JUNR., *for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.*

THE undersigned begs to notify that there will be another AUCTION SALE of the above Goods commencing on the 29th instant, and the Property will be ON VIEW from the 25th instant. Particulars will be announced shortly.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOS. SHORT, Junr.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale-Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 15th November 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In accordance with Act XIX. of 1857, Table B, the undermentioned Shares in this Company having been forfeited will be sold by Public Auction at noon on MONDAY the 21st instant, at the Sale Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, viz.:—

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
37	130	704
36	156	885
39	159	893
40	245	948
49	309	911
50	323	912
52	3[illegible]7	913
57	375	914
59	376	1009
64	384	1021
67	411	1028
81	587	1044
101	591	1101
111	59[illegible]	1102
129	601	112[illegible]

By order,
15th November 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

SEVENTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, THE 19TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TUTTI IN MASCHERA"
IN THREE PARTS.
MUSIC by CARLO PEDROTTI.

	Rs.
Dress Circle	10
Stalls	8
Gallery	[illegible]

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P.M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. [illegible] & Co. Smoking strictly prohibited.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold on the spot by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th November 1864, at 1 P.M., a HOUSE on the Foras Road, near Lall Baug, belonging to the Municipal Commissioners, late the property of the Javareemull Tookaram. The purchaser will be bound to remove the materials of the said House two weeks after date of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount will be required to be paid on the spot, the remainder two days after.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 14th November 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી મરકંનટાઇલ ક્રેડીટ એન્ડ ફાઇનાનશીએલ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.

C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Kerr and Ramsden).
C. J. METHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
VINAECK PANDOORUNG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Ca[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

FROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પ્રીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કંપની (લમીટેડ)

दी प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED).—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES (ONE MILLION STERLING).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000).

Head Office, Calcutta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Moran & Co.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law, of Messrs. Prawnkisseen Law & Co.
Baboo Henalaul Seal, Zemindar.
Baboo Poorit Pauban Sen, Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.

Standing Counsel.—T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General.

THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—With reference to a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 15th day of September last, that the Company shall be wound up with a view of *enlarging and reconstituting the same*, Notice is hereby given, that an *Adjourned Special* General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company will be held at our Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 19th November 1864, at 3 P. M., *to confirm* the following Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 11th October 1864:—

1st.—That the Company shall be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

2nd.—That W. Cooper, Esquire, and Hurbhan Nursey, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 11th November 1864.

THE DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1844.—*Incorporated* 18[illegible].—The Shareholders having resolved to augment the Bank's Capital *to one Million sterling, two thousand Shares* have been for the present reserved for the *Bombay Presidency* at Rupees 750 each, and the Bombay Agent, W. B. THOMPSON, Esq., is authorized on receiving a deposit of 100 per share, to make allotment *at once* the stock to be paid for as follows:—

	Rs.
On application	100
1st December	100
1st January	100
1st April	200
1st June	250
Total	750

All sums paid to bear interest at 6 per cent. Parties have the option of paying per share in full on or before the 20th December, and claiming Dividends from 1st *January* 1865.

J. C. PARRY, Manager,

Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), Delhi, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th August.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Wool Company (Limited) will be held on the 22nd day of December next, at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving from the Directors an [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Company.

[illegible] Co.,
[illegible] and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd Oct[illegible]

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain	at 5	per cent.
6 "	" at 7	"
12 "	" at 8	"

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 150 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.

15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BUNGALOW WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to rent a Bungalow (unfurnished,) on Malabar Hill, from about April next. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN about to establish an IMPORTANT BUSINESS in Bombay, with very good business connections in Europe, long mercantile experience, first-class references in Bombay, wishes to meet with a Native Capitalist. Address "IMPORTANT," care of the Manager of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Aktar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 10 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share. By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 sq are yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 3 o'clock noon, by Messrs MENESSE & Co. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 5th November.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be paid at the time the lots are knocked down.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrears interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—Holders of First and Second Call Receipts are requested to exchange the same for the Share Certificates, now ready for delivery, and also, where necessary, to have the Transfers duly effected to their names.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Will be shortly published.

A VOCABULARY (English and Hindoostanee) of the names of Military Stores—including Ordnance, Carriages, Ammunition, Fire Works, Arms, Accoutrements, Harness, Saddlery, Musical Instruments, Tools, Implements and Raw Materials, Articles of Engineer Equipments, Camp Equipage and Barrack Furniture. Also a collection of Military and Naval terms, Titles of Public Departments and Officers, Artificers, Trades and Professions the names of the different parts of Ordnance, Musketry Implements, Saddles, Harness, &c.&c. By Mr. HAZELGROVE, Ordnance Department.

The Hindoostanee portion will be printed in the Roman and Dewa-nagree (Balbodh) characters. Price not to exceed Rs. 2½.

Apply to the Superintendent of the Education Society's Press, Byculla.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the river Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave [illegible] should also be specified.

Further information [illegible] and the articles viewed [illegible] Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
[illegible] INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers,
Boree Bunder

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	5	per cent. per annum.
" 6 "	7	" "
" 12 "	8	" "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month	6	per cent.
2 months	8	"

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—A large airy upper room House, containing 12 Rooms, large Halls, Out-houses and Garden, situated in Girgaum, opposite the Ice Factory. Apply to PURSHOTUMDASS PRANJEEVANDASS, at Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.

FOR SALE.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon. McCOMBIE AND SONS

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs [illegible]

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Fancy Perforated Book Marks, Canvas-worked Slippers with material to finish, Cap Fronts, White, Black and Scarlet Silk Tuffs, Fancy-worked Pin Cushions, Air Beds and Pillows, Large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and purchased from the best manufacturers by the Proprietor of the Establishment.

The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising:—

- Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
- Gold Bracelets.
- Gold Brooches.
- Gold Earrings.
- Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
- Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
- Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, 8 Rs. per Drum.

One case of Taddy's Tobacco, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins assorted Latakia—York River—Cut Cavendish—Birds Eye Returns, Bristol Birds' Eye and Shag.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to draw the attention of their friends to the very interesting selection of

CARTES DE VISITE.

which they have just received per Overland Mail.

The following are beautifully coloured:—

	Rs.	
Group. The Royal Family (Photd. from Life)	4	0
Ditto Queen of Denmark, Princess of Wales and Princess Dagmar	4	0
Ditto Prince of Wales and King of Greece	3	8
Ditto Prince and Princess of Wales	3	8
Ditto Arch Duke Charles Lewis and Wife	3	8
Ditto Duchess Theresa and Matilda	3	8
Princess of Wales and Infant	2	8
Prince of Wales	2	0
Princess of Wales	2	0
Princess of Servia	2	0
Princess de Joinville	2	0
Emperor of Russia	2	0
Empress of Russia	2	0
Emperor of the French	2	0
Empress of the French	2	0
Ex Queen of Naples	2	0
Countess of Waldegrave	2	0
Mrs. Bulkley	2	0
Lydia Thompson	2	0
Patti	2	0
Miss Longford "Ixion"	2	0

The following are Plain:—

Group. Princess of Wales and Princess Dagmar	2	0
Ditto Princess Louise and Princess Helena	2	0
Ditto Princess Beatrice and Prince Arthur	2	0
Ditto Emperor and Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial	2	0
Ditto Empress of the French and Prince Imperial on Horse-back	2	
Princess of Wales and Child (very beautiful)	2	0
Prince of Wales in shooting costume	1	8
Princess Dagmar	1	8
Princess Charlotte of Prussia	1	8
Prince William of Prussia	1	8
Prince Imperial	1	8
Lord Palmerston	1	8
Lucy V. Scott	1	8
Dr. Livingstone	1	8
Captain Speke	1	8
Sir George Grey	1	8
Sir Robt Peel	1	8
Miss Bateman	1	8
Mrs. Charles Young	1	8
Patti Josephs	1	8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

CHAMPAGNES.—By Geisler and Co.—Cunliffe and Co., packed expressly for India. Has just been landed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BORDEAUX CLARETS.—TREACHER & Co.'s (Limited) usual quarterly supply has just been landed, which is in excellent condition.

		Rs.
Chateau Margaux	Quarts	34
" Leoville	"	28
" St. Julien	"	22
" Medoc in	Pints	9
Do.	Qts.	16

She Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned V. O. A. PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY at Rs. 30. GREY & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 26 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhard and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	" 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	" 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		" 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		" 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	1858	"	26.
2 Do.	do.	1860	"	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	"	30	"
Moselle, Sparkling	"	36	"
Red Hermitage Burgundy	"	25	"
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	"	24	"
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	"	18	"

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	" "
Ditto in Pints	9		" "
" " a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

[illegible] LEGGATT & Co., [illegible]

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST JULIEN, quarts, and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	" 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from " 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	" 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	" 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	" 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	" 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	" 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	" 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	" 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	" 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	" 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	" 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	" 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	" 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	" 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at	Rs.	15
Do. white do.	"	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	"	38
Green Seal, quarts	"	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	"	32
Chateau Beychevelle	"	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	"	12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	"	30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity.		
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	"	32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	"	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	"	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	"	12
CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.	
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts.	19
Sillery Mouseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Freres	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Do. best qlty.	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty.	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. " Do.	40	0
Do. " a Crown	30	0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	28	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, [illegible] Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Do. Do. Cigar shape.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Bird's-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco Cut.
Cavendish Tobacco Cake,
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.

Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Interwicke, and Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. The Alma Light, Cherry wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes, and Cheroot-holders. The patent Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes. Fresh additions and novelties by every Mail. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homoeopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatine or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa.

(A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cacao Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate Stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)

Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.

King-ford's Oswego and Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.

Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk, as pure as when taken from the Cow.

Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.

Speed's Do.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things are rejected.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poonah.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clamps, Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japanned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quotes, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Sextogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belts and Pouches, Powder Flasks, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Piesse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopoly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had gratis.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton*, from London.

1 Cane Body four seated Open Carriage.
2 Four Wheeled Dog Carts or Waggonettes.

Also,

Just landed ex "Curraujah."

A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.

Just Landed,

A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.

Also,

A Fresh Batch of Plated-mounted English-made Buggy and Dog Cart Harnesses, and few Pairs of Railway Rugs.

A New and Light Palanqueen Shigram with Lamps and Shaft.

New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

Just landed ex "Wm. Ritson."

Two very handsome new Malvern Dogcarts with Lamps and Cushions, by MacNaghten and Smith.

Just landed.

A handsome Landon Sociable, Spring to the Wood, for Opening and Shutting, with Lamps and Pole, by Starten and Mackenzie, London.

A handsome and small English-built Four-seated Phaeton with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by S. Marks.

Ex Gosforth.

A very handsome English-built C spring Cab Buggy with Plated-mounted Lamps, by Emond Kesterton.

Also, a nearly new handsome Four-seated Open Carriage, with [illegible] Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by Dodbear.

Also,

A second-hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glass in front, with Lamps and Shaft.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, for Single or Double Harness, height 14-2. Age 8.

A handsome Grey Saddle Horse, good well in Single Harness, height 14-3. Age 6.

A handsome Iron Grey Inst trotting Buggy Horse, height 14-1½. Age 7.

A handsome Saddle or Buggy Horse, lately broken in for Harness, very fast. Age 6. Height 14-1½.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. To be seen on a day's previous notice, from [illegible]

Also several other Carriages.

Also,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators. Just received for Sale, one set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages. The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Esplanade Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

HERBERT & Co.
TO EXPERIMENTALISTS.
COLLEGES, INSTITUTIONS, LECTURERS, &c. &c.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TWO adjusted horizontal Magnets, with needle-pointers and with Agate centres, in perfect order, fitted in box complete.

One powerful compound Horse-Shoe Magnet, capable of bearing a very heavy weight, with apparatus for magnetising and demagnetising soft iron.

A Stand and Glass, for showing the direct induction of magnetism through glass.

Two magnificent Bar-Magnets, for numerous experiments, and for showing the magnetic curves surrounding the magnets.

A number of articles for exemplifying the wonderful power of terrestrial and rotative magnetism.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

A beautiful Machine, capable of developing a brilliant current of electricity.

Insulating Stool for experiments.

Various Glass and Gutta Percha Rods, gold leaf, and numerous other things for displaying.

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE ELECTRICITY.

A very sensitive Electroscope and Apparatus for showing the minutest degree of electricity.

To any one purchasing the above and other Scientific Articles, just received, a full explanation will be given.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,600,000.

Fire Premiums for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	[illegible]		
Do.	do.	1862	[illegible]		
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Directors.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.	
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Smith, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.	London.
Directors.	
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway London, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalgleish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.	London.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	Liverpool.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq.	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE. 15, Meadow Street.—Best Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, &c. &c.

LOST.—Left Poona on the 8th instant, by the G. I. P. Railway Goods Train, FOUR SACKS OF BRAN. Not been heard of since, supposed to have been left on some siding between this and Poona. Any one giving information of the same will be handsomely rewarded. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Office.

NOTICE.—No business will be transacted in the Military Pay Office at the Presidency, on the 19th and 21st November 1864, on which dates the Office Records, &c., will be under removal to the Pendalls on the Esplanade, where, for the future, the Office will be located.

J. THACKER, Major,
Officiating Military Paymaster.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the supply to the Gun Carriage Department of 150 logs of first class, and 150 logs of second class Southern Teak Timber. Full particulars with regard to size of Timber, mode of measurement, delivery, &c., may be learned on application to the Agent for Gun Carriages.

W. S. HATCH, Lieutenant Colonel,
Agent for Gun Carriages.
Colaba, Gun Carriage Agency, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Grand Arsenal at noon on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, a quantity of condemned Ordnance Stores, including about 10,000 lbs. Brass, and 152 Tons of Cast Iron.

Terms—Cash.—Lots to be paid for on the spot, and removed within six days from the date of sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.

J. WORGAN, Lieut. Col.,
Dep. Sup. Gen. of Ordnance, &c.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 18th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank, &c., (Limited) are requested to meet at the Temporary Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of adopting measures in opposition to the course taken by Messrs. Brown Dairs, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, or what step should be taken to secure the interest of the Shareholders.

ALEX. McEWEN.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

THE HON'BLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S LAW STUDENTSHIP BENEFACTION.—Persons desirous of taking advantage of the above Benefaction are requested to send in their applications to the undersigned as early as possible, as the time fixed for receiving applications will expire on the 1st December next.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.
Bombay, 18th November 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈસ્ટ ઇનડીઆ પરેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट इंडीया प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the East India Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at noon, to receive the Company's Balance Sheet and the Secretaries and Treasurers' Report, showing the state of the Company's affairs up to date.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th November 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, will be held on Thursday, 1st December, at 3 P.M., when the Committee will bring forward the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Election of new Members.
2. Revision of the Rules of the Chamber.
3. The Railway Terminus and Traffic Questions.
4. A proposal for an Exchange Building.

Any Member of the Chamber desirous of bringing before the Meeting any other subject, is requested to give notice of the same in writing to the Secretary, on or before Friday, the 25th instant.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following will be sold by Public Auction on 15th December 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna :—

	Firewood candies.	Building Timber candies.	No. of Rafters Bamboos, &c.
Sunjan	1,981 2	1,55[illegible] 6	3,357 Bamboos.
Mahim	1,060 4	[illegible],487 7	4,412 Rafters.
Basseen	2,354 0	409 0	...
Nusrapoor	5,200 11	80 14	...
Moorbaur	2,3[illegible]0 6	14,080 9	3,818 do.
Kolwan	9,179 0	...	1,391 do.

Quantity more or less.

A reserved price will be fixed sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by Government with a small profit.

For particulars enquire of Mr. W. Williams, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna, personally or by letter.

STEWART ST. JOHN GORDON.
Tanna, Collector's Office, Matheran, 18th November 1864.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have just received per Overland Mail, a large consignment of Jewellery, from their manufacturing partner in London, consisting of—

Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, Sapphires, &c.—a large assortment.
The New Waist Buckle, for Ladies.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, &c. &c.
Gentlemen's Solid Hallmarked 18 Carat Signet Rings.
" Diamonds, Emerald, and Ruby Rings.
" Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
" Lockets, Albert, and Guard Chains.
" Gold and Silver Watches.
Silver Goods, in great variety.
Electroplated Ware, best quality.
A splendid assortment of Masonic Jewellery.
Nesbit Lane, Fort. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are required for the undermentioned Stores and Materials, consisting of Working Plants, Carriage and Raw Materials, to be delivered to the Engineering Stores Department, Mazagon.

Tenders accompanying samples to be sent to the Engineer's Office on or before MONDAY, the 5th December.

The Board of Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

500 Chipping Hammers, 7 lbs.
5000 Mometics.
5000 Pickaxes.
5000 4 feet Crowbars.
5000 5 feet Steel Jumpers.
250 Slings for Stone Blocks.
100 Fuse Rods.
100 Tamping Bars.
500 Pick Hammers.
500 Iron Wedges, 5 in. and 8 in.
150 Spoon Rods.
100 Powder Cans.
250 5 feet Iron Lever Bars.
250 7 feet do. do. do.
250 Forked Crowbars.
250 Sledge Hammers, 10 lbs.
10 Grind Stones and Troughs, complete.
50 Hand Saws.
50 Smoothing Planes.
50 Jack Planes.
50 Trying Planes.
25 Sets of Mortice Chisels.
25 Sets Former Chisels.
50 Backed Saws.
20 Sets Brace and Bits.
50 Hand Hammers.
50 Sets Gimlets, of sizes.
50 Sets of Augers, of sizes.
25 Sets Screw Drivers.
20 Pincers, of sizes.
20 Steel-bladed Squares.
20 Bevels.
20 Oil Stones.
15 Oil Cans (Bench).
5 Bags Chalk.
20 Reels do. Line.
20 Anvils.
50 Hand Hammers, 5 lbs.
50 Sledge Hammers, 8 lbs.
50 Do. do. 10 lbs.
100 Cold Chisels.
10 Sets of Swage Tools.
5 Swage Blocks.
10 Wrought Iron Cisterns 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.
1 Weighing Machine.
1 Scale and Weights Tripod, &c.
1 Dozen Circular or Lever Smiths' Bellows.
500 Iron Hoop Plateheads 9 in. diameter 2 in. by 4 in.
500 Pile Shoes as per drawing.
100 Fathoms 1" Chain.
100 " ½ do.
100 " ¼ do.
5 Coils of 3" Hemp Rope.
5 " of 2 do. do.
5 " of 1½ do. do.
5 Pairs of double Blocks 10 Inches Brass Sheaves.
5 Do. of single do. 10 do. do. do.
20 Snatch Blocks.
6 5 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. Wrought Iron Cisterns.
10 Derrick Poles of sizes.
15 Double Handled Cross Cut Saws.
25 Sawyers' Ripping Saws.
20 Sets Round Square and Flat Files.
100 Adzes.

CARRIAGE, &c.

100 Teak built common Carts.
50 Teak built Stone Carts low (solid wheels) 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.
50 Tipping Waggons (side) 3½ cubic yards.
50 Do. do (end) 3½ cubic yards.
5000 Mometty Handles.
1000 Chipping Hammer Handles.
6700 Pickaxe Handles.
1000 Do. Hammer Handles.
1000 Sledge do. do.
200 Hand Barrows 3 ft. 6 in by 2 ft.
150 Wheel Barrows.
50 Iron Shod 10 feet Levers.
50 Wooden Mallets.

RAW MATERIALS.

2000 Tons Moulmein Teak Square Logs.
About 50,000 cubic feet of Kurrimuddee Timber.
About 5,000 cubic feet of Ervool Timber.
About 10000 cubic feet of Trincomalee Timber.
About 1 000 lineal feet of Mango Planks.
About 10000 " " of 3 in. Teak Planking.
About 5000 No. American Deals.
100 Tons of English Smithy Coal.
100 Farrias of Charcoal.
10000 Teak Wood Sleepers 10 ft. by 10 ft. 5 in.
5000 Kurrimuddee Sleepers.
5000 Ervool Sleepers.
25 Kegs Red Lead.
25 Kegs White Lead.
200 Tons of Aden Pumice.

GEO. LATHAM, C.E.,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th November 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Made for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st .... 0h. 8m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th .... 0h. 9m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.	Evening Gun, &c.
Sat.	19	Daybreak at 4h. 54m. A.M.	6 12	5 20	2 16	2 38	19th Nov. 1864. Time—5h. 0m. 8s.
Sun.	20	Edmund, K. and M.—26th Sunday after Trinity	6 12	5 20	3 1	3 27	
Mon.	21	Twilight ends at 6h. 38m.	6 12	5 20	3 56	4 32	
Tues.	22	St. Cecilia.	6 13	5 20	5 5	5 38	
Wed.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 14	5 20	6 11	6 42	
Thur.	24	Saturn rises at 3h. 30m.	6 14	5 20	7 16	7 45	
Fri.	25	St. Catherine.	6 15	5 20	8 12	8 36	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 5	KURRACHEE	Nov. 12
AGRA	Nov. 12	LAHORE	Nov. 9
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 12	LONDON	Oct. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 27	MADRAS	Nov. 12
BANGALORE	Nov. 12	MALTA	Oct. 20
CALCUTTA	Nov. 12	MEERUT	Nov. 11
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Nov. 12
CEYLON	Nov. 7	PUNJAUB	Nov. 5
COCHIN	Nov. 7	PENANG	Oct. 25
DELHI	Nov. 8	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Oct. 19	SUEZ	Oct. 27
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 2[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

THE Government of Bombay has at last made the startling discovery that public servants high in office occasionally become shareholders in Joint Stock Companies; and it has, accordingly, published a highly virtuous resolution, reminding its servants that, in taking shares, they act in defiance of the express prohibition of the Secretary of State, and that their misconduct subjects them, by the rules of the service, to the penalty of supersession. The intentions of our Government, in issuing the notification which appeared in yesterday's papers, are no doubt most excellent; but one cannot help wondering how it is that Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues have only become convinced of the necessity of publishing their resolution at what may be called the very tail-end of the speculative season, when the jobbers in shares have already reaped their harvest and are now only busied in gleaning such stray ears as may still by accident have been left ungathered. The force and value of lectures on morality depend in great measure on their suitableness to time and circumstances. Thus, when Cassio, excited by drink, makes it a point of conscience with Iago that "the "lieutenant shall go to Heaven before the "ancient," the effect of his arguments on the minds of the most piously disposed audience can hardly be said to be edifying. In like manner, if Suwarrow, after the sack of Ismail, when his soldiers had glutted themselves with every form of foul licentiousness, had, in the spirit of the famous despatch which Byron annotates,

> "Glory to God and to the Empress" (Powers Eternal, such names mingled!) "Ismail's ours",

addressed to his soldiers a speech on the advantages to an army of the strict observance of the virtues of temperance and chastity during the sack of a fortified town, it is probable that historians would still have denounced him as one of the most brutal butchers who ever led men to victory. The morality of the [illegible] Government is well-known to be pure and above reproach; but the public, naturally prone to suspicion, will not, we fear, have great faith in the sincerity of virtuous remonstrances against speculation published five months after the distribution of Back Bay shares and two or three days after the allotment of the shares of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company. It is a very difficult matter for any man to keep secret anything he does in Bombay; and, when we consider how many servants of Government have gone or are going home who notoriously owe all they have in the world to speculations in shares during the season which is now drawing to a close, and then read the resolution of Thursday last, we can fully comprehend and sympathize with the feelings of the old gentleman in the play, who, to the fine phrase by which Joseph Surface attempts to excuse his last villainy, impatiently replies—"Oh! d——n your sen-"timents." The pockets of influential servants of Government are now so well lined that it is no hardship to them to wrap themselves up in their own virtue and moralize on the wickedness of speculation. But the mischief has been done; the bad example has been set; and it will take something much more severe than mere resolutions of Government to eradicate from the services the gambling spirit which now absorbs the whole energies of every man in this Presidency whose position or connections entitle him to hope for allotments of shares in most of the public companies that abound in Bombay. This spirit might perhaps at one time have been restrained. The disposition of Government servants to become speculators was by no means so well-developed six months ago as it is at the present day. Public companies of the olden time were, indeed, established entirely without the help of Government; and, if a Secretary or a Collector took 100 shares in any new undertaking, there was no room for the suspicion that the extent of his allotment had been proportioned to the advantages derived by the Company from his influence with the Indian Government. This order of things was changed by the formation of the Back Bay Reclamation Company. Whatever be the merits or demerits of the authors of the plan for converting the Back Bay into dry land, it is certain that the enormous premiums obtained by the fortunate allottees of Back Bay shares have had the effect of completely demoralizing the Government services; and that, for one man who now thinks of his work, there are ninety-nine to whom the share list in the daily newspapers seems to contain the Whole Duty of Man.

We cannot presume to blame Government servants who act in this way. As a principle of government, it is quite right that the men who do the regular work of administration should be debarred from accepting shares in Joint Stock Companies which stand in need of their influence to obtain such concessions from the State as will send the shares to a premium. But the breed of Stoics is not so numerous in our day, that our Government can expect to fill its offices with men whose public virtue is as pure and exalted as that of Cato, on salaries not exceeding those which successful merchants give to their head clerks. We grant that the services might endure the loss of pecuniary fortune, and refuse to be tempted into obtaining in a moment a sum equal to the savings of a life-time by accepting an allotment of shares, if they really received any compensation in the way of social superiority for the poverty of their appointments. But so far is this from being the case in Bombay that, if the present course is unchecked, it will soon be a positive reproach to any man to be a servant of Government. Already, with the exception of the gentlemen who have shares given them because they are supposed to enjoy a certain political influence, Government servants are, in racing phraseology, "nowhere;" and even Secretaries, Collectors, and Members of Council, are considered very small fry in comparison with independent European and native speculators who have the power of creating schemes for developing the resources of the country which enable them to distribute among their friends fortunes of £100,000 in a morning. To show how entirely the order of society is changed in this Presidency, one has only to point to the position which Mr. Michael Scott occupied during the last year of his stay in India, and to remember that Mr. Michael Scott, in his turn, had to pay as much court to Mr. Premchund Roychund as was paid to himself by the European society of the Presidency. The fact is, if we would but be candid, that Premchund is the real ruler of Bombay. He is a good enough Governor in his way, for prosperous times. He makes his ten lacs out of one company or another one day, and gives two lacs to the University or the Victoria Museum the next; and we have no doubt that Sir Bartle Frere is wise in perpetually singing the praises of Premchund and his colleagues, and telling the people of the country, in effect, that the British Government only worships success, and is prepared to honour any speculator who knows how to make money faster than other people. At the same time, if we had the misfortune to be in the service of Government, we should think it a very cruel regulation which forbade us even to think of speculating, while the chiefs of the Government who issued the prohibition were down on their knees day and night to the very prime movers of the whole game of speculation, worshipping them with a devotion which used to be paid to demigods in the heroic ages of the world, but which is now apparently reserved for whoever can rig the money-market most astutely. All that we say is, that the high degree of self-denial in the matter of speculations now required of Government servants is inconsistent with the exaggerated respect paid by Government to eminent stock-jobbers. Either the pay of Government servants must be raised, till they are able to maintain a social position such as they held in former days, or the exclusive services should be abolished, and the whole powers of the State placed in the hands of the independent speculators who now control the actions of the rest of the community. It is a project worthy of Utopia to attempt to rule such a country as India, of which the empire depends on opinion, by a class of poor but rigidly virtuous public servants who hold an inferior social position to that of the successful merchants and speculators of the day.

IN the last obituary we notice, with regret, the name of Sir George Frederick Edmonstone, K.C.B., late Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces; and we cannot forego the opportunity of recording a few words, anent the services of one of the ablest men in the Bengal Civil Service.

Originally attached to the North Western Provinces, Mr. Edmonstone, at a comparatively early date of his career, rose to a very important appointment in the Judicial branch of that administration; and, though serving as Registrar of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut in a Judicial line, the opportunity was evidently not lost by him of acquiring that insight into Revenue details which enabled him afterwards to acquire so much distinction in that branch of his duties. Transferred from the North-West he was nominated to one of the most important and difficult Commissionerships in the Bengal Presidency, in succession to the late Major Mackeson, who, for his superior political capacity, was appointed Commissioner of the Peshawur division—a place of all places in India which has proved to be the nursery of some of the ablest, if not the most distinguished, politicals of the day.

As Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States Mr. Edmonstone found himself confronted with some of the chief native celebrities in that part of India, the Potiala, Nabbha, Jheend, and several others of less note—names which have since the mutiny acquired an historical importance. The position was certainly a novel one, and more especially to an officer whose entire experience hitherto lay in duties quite foreign to those which his position now demanded of him; but it is exactly in these circumstances that officials of note in India happen to acquire for themselves a character above the ordinary run of those of their own profession, and that the State, too, is afforded an opportunity of testing the capacity of their subordinates. In the administration of the division, Mr. Edmonstone thus found the ordinary duties of a Commissionership intensified by the existence of so many independent and quasi-independent States intermixed with or bordering on British territory, in dealing with the proprietors of which the greatest discrimination was needed combined with no little amount of political sagacity.

The work of the Commissionership was then always of the most onerous nature, for, apart from the Judicial and Revenue duties, which were in themselves more than sufficient for most men, the political duties were superadded, at a time, too, when the Revenue Settlement had not all been completed. Ultimately the work was found to be so heavy and onerous as to necessitate the appointment of an assistant by the Commissioner; and the assistant appointed was no less a personage than Mr. George Campbell, then known as a young officer of eccentric views, but since better known as Judicial Commissioner of Oude and now as one of the High Court Judges at Calcutta.

In recognition of his valuable services, and the great ability desplayed in the discharge of the duties of the Commissionership, as well as his great Revenue qualities, Mr. Edmonstone, though one of the junior Commissioners of the Province, was specially elected by the late Lord Dalhousie, in February 1853, to fill the post of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, at the same time that the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Robert Montgomery, was nominated to the Judicial Bench, and Sir John Lawrence, now Viceroy of India, to the Chief Commissionership of that Province. The selection of these officers to fill some of the highest posts in the gift of the State, from among a host of older civilians, shows at once that the late Lord Dalhousie possessed in no ordinary degree the gift of being able to distinguish, and to select from the mass, the most capable agents to aid him in the administration of the country.

In 1854 or 1855 Mr. Edmonstone was selected to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, notwithstanding that there were many senior to him who had for that reason a better claim to the appointment; but Lord Dalhousie, always happy in his selections, had in this instance been doubly so; and it was to this one very prominent trait in his character that the Punjab was indebted, on its annexation, for the services of some of the ablest men either in the Military or Civil services. The Punjab was, moreover, intended to represent a model government; and to sustain the reputation of its administration it was necessary to be choice in the selection of agents. We fear, however, that the same discrimination is not observed now, and that the Punjab Government, though still one of the best governed provinces in the Empire, exists to some extent on its past fame.

After the peaceful settlement of the disturbances in the North-Western Provinces and the establishment of peace and order in Oudh and the districts bordering on it, the services of Mr. J. P. Grant being placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, the vacancy in the North-West Provinces was filled by the nomination of Mr. Edmonstone to the Lieutenant Governorship. This was in the early part of 1858, Mr. Beadon succeeding Mr. Edmonstone as Foreign Secretary. Mr. Edmonstone continued in office for five years, when owing to ill health, brought on, in a great measure, by excessive work, he resigned the appointment he so worthily filled and the service of which during his long career in India he had always been an ornament. Mr. Edmonstone it seems died at the age of 51: young, comparatively, for a man of his great physical powers.

The Edmonstones were an old Civilian family: the father, we believe, of Sir G. F. Edmonstone, having also been Secretary to the Government of India at one period of his career in India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 17th November.

Steamer *Orne* sailed for Suez.

THE *Englishman*, Nov. 12:—The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,230	1,020	995	1001-2-6½	22,39,275
Benares...	1,865	900	890	893-10-11½	16,66,725

THE [illegible]:—We are glad to learn that the [illegible] crops at Morena, in the Soondeebunds, have not suffered by the [illegible] cyclone. The water rose in the river five feet and a half above the highest Springtide mark, yet no salt water appears to have come up. The tanks are all perfectly fresh.

THE same:—"We learn that one of the widows of Bajee Rao, late Peishwa, at present residing in Nepal, wished to be allowed to return to Benares to reside there for the remainder of her days; but the Resident of Nepal would not grant her request, and the refusal has been confirmed by the Viceroy."

THE same:—"Letters have been intercepted at Benares, said to have been written by one Gatoo Captain addressed to Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, proposing plans for assisting the Bhootias. These letters are believed to have been written by an enemy for the purpose of implicating Gatoo. The Maharaja has been requested by the Viceroy to destroy letters of this description unread and give no heed to them."

THE same:—"We hear from the Bhootan Frontier, that the feud between the Deb and Dhurm Raj and the Pillos has increased, and almost broken out into civil war between them. The movement of the British troops upon the country has caused great consternation, and the Rajas wish to conciliate whilst the Pillos are all for war. The Dhurm and Deb Raj held a council to consider how peace with the British might be brought about, and it was argued that the time was now past as the British had taken offensive measures, the proposition for an arrangement should have been made when the Governor General's letter was received. Whilst this Council was sitting, Toungsoo Pillo, Agda Furung, Jungpeen Paro Pillo and others entered the Durbar, and Toungsoo addressed the Dhurm Raj in an insolent tone, boasting of his valour and ability and how he would sell his life dearly rather than submit to the British. It is well known, he said, that he held authority sufficient to dethrone both the Deb and Dhurm Raj if he wished. He then snatched the Pugree from the head of the Dhurm Raj and placed it on the head of a dog which happened to be beside him. This raised the anger of the members of the Council and there was every prospect of a general row. But Toungsoo had taken the precaution of bringing a detachment of troops with him, so the Council sat in silence, but the result is a grand split and a large portion of the less violent people, with the Dhurm Raj, will probably receive the British in a friendly manner and facilitate a settlement without a resort to arms, or only force enough will be required to overawe these refractory Pillos."

THE same:—"At last, after a lapse of seven years, 'Pœna,' with her limping foot, has overtaken the arch traitor of the Wahabee Brotherhood. A few days ago, Moulvee Ahmud-Oolla, the principal Wahabee of Patna, was thrown into Jail by orders from the Punjab Government, and is about to be brought to trial! Our readers will remember that this is the 'Wahabee Gentleman' whom Mr. Taylor arrested and placed in surveillance in the Circuit House at the beginning of the Mutiny, to the great wrath and displeasure of the infatuated authorities, who not only condemned the measure as groundless and oppressive, but opened their capacious bosoms to receive the injured innocent; and ever since that time have thrust honors upon him without stint. For years he has sat on the Committee of Public Instruction with the English officials; he was appointed Income Tax Assessor for the whole of Patna, and enjoyed free and unrestricted intercourse with the public functionaries. And what was happening during these halcyon days? how was he repaying the trust, the kindness, of his Christian friends, and 'approved good masters'? Let the evidence on the late trials answer the question. His own brother, Yeah Ali, and all his nearest relations, were devoting themselves heart and soul to the enthusiastic propagation of their tenets, deliberately plotting against the Government which protected them, and scheming for the overthrow of the British Empire!! while this 'well-beloved' subject of the Queen was making use of his official position to screen their designs, and blind his short-sighted and deluded employers.

"Ahmed-Oolla is, we understand, to be tried at Patna. Several of the sect are said to be bolting from the city and neighbourhood."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The condition of our River is at length becoming serious. The fairway is full to repletion with Shipping, and we have now reached that season of the year at which the largest number of Vessels usually arrive. From Cossipore to Garden Reach there is not a spot in which a prudent Captain would care to place his Ship on her arrival. The proximate cause of this scarcity of accommodation is to be found in the mode in which the vessels are regulated. Instead of reposing with their former Strand, each vessel has to anchor in the stream, usurping to herself the entire area of the river, within her cable's range. This wasteful style of securing the shipping of the Port is no doubt, from the total destruction of the ordinary mooring apparatus, to a considerable extent, inevitable. We cannot, however, but think that many vessels might follow the example set by Captain Toynbee, of the *St. Lawrence*, with advantage to themselves and the Mercantile Flotilla in our Port. That Officer, we are informed, finding the anchorage thus dangerously encumbered, determined, with the prompt decision of an old sailor, to risk taking his ship into her accustomed berth notwithstanding the absence of the usual provisions for her reception. He succeeded and the *St. Lawrence*, with the *Queen of the South* lies now anchored stern and stern of the Strand bank in safety. What Captain Toynbee has done cannot, we presume, present insuperable difficulties to his Naval brethren, and the Harbour Authorities might, we should suppose, without detriment to any arrangement they may have in view for the new moorings, assign ships their stations along the shore from Coolie Bazaar northwards as before. On this system, of course, the accommodation must be restricted to a single line, and we understand that, from the fact of vessels having to veer away from their cables in order to get into their berths, the intervals will necessarily be greater than before. By the adoption, however, of such a plan we should be enabled to withdraw no small amount of shipping now encumbering the stream. We understand, moreover, that there exists at present a special reason why the fairway of the river should, if possible, be kept clear. The mode in which ships change their positions within the precincts of the Port is by 'dropping' or trailing their anchors along the ground. Since the havoc caused by the late gale the ground is, we are told, studded with anchors and other impediments, which render this mode of locomotion difficult and dangerous. We therefore venture to hope that the present condition of the Port, and the necessities of its shipping, will receive the earliest attention at the hands of the Authorities."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

CENTRAL INDIA, 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE result of Mr. Temple's trip to Bombay is an able minute which he has drawn up after conferring with the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Railway Department, on the early prospect of the branch line being opened to Nagpore, and of the main line being opened up to some point in the valley of the Nerbudda. He has made the following suggestions to Sir Bartle Frere for the early opening of the lines, and His Excellency, concurring in the Chief Commissioner's views, has urged the suggestions on the Directors: so there is some hope now of the works being pushed on. The recommendations are:—

1\. That the Railway Company and contractors be urged to complete whatever remains for the construction of the branch line to Nagpore by the end of the working season of 1864-65, so that the laying down of the rails may proceed.

2\. That the Railway Company be urged to deliver from and after the 1st Nov. 1864 to the contractors, Messrs. Lee, Watson and Aiton, at least three thousand tons of permanent way material per mensem until the line be opened to Nagpore,—such delivery to take place at the end of the open line for the time being, and subject to any conditions heretofore subsisting in respect to conveyance hire.

3\. That it be officially notified to Messrs. Lee, Watson and Aiton that the permanent way material will, barring accidents, be delivered in the above quantities so that they may arrange for the plate-laying accordingly.

4\. That the plan of carting the permanent way material by long leads on to contract No. 14 be not at present urged on the contractors.

5\. That Messrs. Lee, Watson and Aiton be urged to organize such a number of plate-laying parties as may ensure the laying down of the rail at the end of fifteen miles per mensem during the working season of 1864-65 in the aggregate of the two contracts Nos. 13 and 14.

6\. That the special attention of the Railway Company and the contractors be drawn to the necessity of having a sufficiency of girders and a sufficiency of superior carts to convey those girders, so that the viaducts may have all their girders fixed by the time that the laying down of the rails is complete.

7\. That as regards the main line extension from Bhosawul towards Bombay, the Railway Company be urged to complete the laying down of the rails at least as far as Khundwa in Nimar during the working season of 1864-5.

8\. That the attention of the Railway Company be continually directed to the conveyance by the Calcutta [illegible] and Meerzapore route of permanent way material [illegible] Bhosawul. [illegible] from the Jubbulpore end and towards [illegible].

Such is a summary of the suggestions embodied in Mr. Temple's [illegible] written minute, and it must be the fervent hope of all residents of Nagpore and of Jubbulpore, as well as those of Bombay, that they will tend towards the early opening out of the lines. After a month or so of busy times during which the Jubbulpore Railway Terminus site question was hotly discussed, and as some people imagined definitely fixed, there has come a bill which is anything but agreeable. Rumour sayeth that the Viceroy has disapproved of the site recommended by the last committee, and is contemplating the selection of a site recommended by a Railway District Engineer, Mr. Betagh. If this be the case, it will be a bad look out for the G. I. P. Railway Company; as it will extend their line by some miles, and the bed of a certain stream will thus be above their "roadway." How this difficulty will be managed is a puzzle to me; and I am sure the contractors wont relish the idea of expending a few extra thousand pounds sterling in consequence of the lengthening of the line. It will be the old story over again, another, and perhaps another, committee will sit over the matter, until the last committee be like the last polka never to come (although a madman once endeavoured to overrule this by calling his polka "the very last"); or the Jubbulpore Railway Terminus site will become a question to be disposed of like the Gorham case.

Captain Angelo's Battery of Artillery marched from Jubbulpore on the 1st instant *en route* towards Saugor. They were detained two days at a place called Kuttungee, two marches out, as it took a whole day for the baggage to be got across an unbridged stream. These unbridged streams in the Central Provinces are no credit to the past government, and to the present administration also, inasmuch as money from the 1 per cent. Income Tax is being frittered away on ornamental tanks, &c., while these streams are neglected.

Colonel Snow succeeds Mr. Harris in the Deputy Commissionership of Dumoh, the latter officer having, at Mr. Temple's recommendation, been reduced from a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class on Rs. 1,000 (to Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class on Rs. 600) per mensem, because he mismanaged some business with regard to the Police Administration when he was Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah. The punishment appears undeservedly severe.

Mr. George Campbell is at Nagpore. Local officers are praying that he may not have come with any hope of ever getting the Chief Commissionership, for most of them are anything but pleased with one brother, who is now Judicial Commissioner. But I know that Mr. G. Campbell has come only on a pleasure trip.

Some sepoys of the Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Raepore, are reported to have plundered a large quantity of grain in the place, and the matter may give some trouble before it closes.

The charges brought against Captain Danbuz in the Dumoh District have been withdrawn, so he is at liberty to go on leave now. Poor man; he was bound for Europe when the enquiry was ordered to be held, and I fancy his pocket has suffered.

LUCKNOW, 12TH NOVEMBER.

I HAVE the pleasure of sending you copies of the two Circulars issued by our Financial Commissioner lately, and which have been so often alluded to in my letters. Very great importance is attached to them by the people here, and especially the talookdars, who are fairly at their wits' ends, not knowing how to evade or avert compliance with the Governor General's instructions. They are going to hold meetings, going to address the Governor General, going to send a deputation to Sir Charles Wood, going, in short, to move heaven and earth, in order that the present talookdaree arrangements shall not be disturbed, but continued, as, indeed, guaranteed to them by *sunnud*, in perpetuity. I do not think anything will come of their tall talk. Their great hope is Mr. Wingfield; but Mr. Wingfield is himself in a position that he would much desire to get out of without incurring further censure from the Supreme Government and odium from the general public. Mr. Currie leaves at once for Calcutta as President of the Sanitary Commission, officiating for Mr. Strachey for six months, after which he takes his furlough to England.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1864.
CIRCULAR No. 3-75 OF 1864.

FROM FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, Oudh.
TO ALL COMMISSIONERS.

Dated, Lucknow, 15th October 1864.

SIR,—Under the Chief Commissioner's Circular concerning the preparation of the Record of Rights in the soil, dated 29th January 1861, it was provided that claims to under-proprietary rights in Mouzahs settled with the talookdars holding sunnuds, to an intermediate interest in the land between the talookdar and the ryot, should be heard only on the condition that the [illegible]

2\. [illegible] settled [illegible] sunnuds were, [illegible] 27 of the Circular, made inadmissible, provided the dispossession of the claimants were not proved to have endured more than twelve years, from 1858-59, the date of the current summary [illegible], or, in other words, prior to 1846-47.

3\. Under the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, communicated to me by the Chief Commissioner, I request that the following uniform rule of limitation may be applied to both classes of suits, viz.

4\. All suits to rights in the soil shall be heard and decided on their merits, provided that the dispossession of the claimant cannot be proved to have endured for twelve years from the date of annexation, or from the 13th February 1844.

5\. I request that the effect of the introduction of this rule on cases may be immediately ascertained and reported. The number of cases which it would be necessary to bring again upon the files should be stated as nearly as possible without wasting time in the scrutiny.

6\. It is to be understood that, by suitors under the rule now laid down nothing can be acquired in Mouzahs held by talookdars under sunnuds beyond the most favourable terms enjoyed by them in any one year since the incorporation of their lands with the taluqua, and not the equivalent of their former rights, viz., a sub-settlement at 5 per cent. on the Government demand.

7\. The mere holding of a temporary lease will not be sufficient proof of intermediate proprietorship.—I have, &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,
Financial Commissioner, Oudh.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1864.
CIRCULAR No. 5-125 OF 1864.

FROM FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, Oudh.
TO ALL COMMISSIONERS.

Dated, Lucknow, 26th October 1864.

SIR,—I have received through the Chief Commissioner the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to the effect that the rights of cultivators other than tenants at will, must be carefully investigated, and, if found judicially to exist, recorded in the Settlement Records.

2\. It is not now admissible to raise the question, whether rights of occupancy at rates below the maximum rent are, in an economical sense, advantageous, or the contrary. The simple point for determination is, whether, according to the usage of the country, such rights are recognized and enjoyed, or not. If such rights are proved to exist, they must, like other landed tenures, be maintained, whatever opinion be held concerning their tendency.

3\. The rights of non-proprietary cultivators, as recognized at the settlement of the North-Western Provinces, are treated of in paragraphs 128 to 134 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers," with which all Revenue officers in Oudh are familiar.

4\. It has been stated that in Oudh no rights of occupancy of any kind exist, and that all non-proprietary cultivators are of one description, namely, tenants at the will of the land-owner. It remains, however, to be proved whether this statement is correct, or whether similar rights of occupancy to those recorded at the settlement of the North-Western Provinces are possessed by cultivators in any, or all, of the districts of Oudh.

5\. The Government of Oudh is of opinion that, in consequence of the exclusion of claims of cultivators from hearing during the progress of the settlement under the authority of para. 31 of the Chief Commissioner's Circular, concerning the preparation of the Record of Rights (dated 29th January 1861), sufficient opportunity has not been given for the investigation, or sufficient data accumulated for the decision of the question, as to whether these customary rights exist or not, and has directed that an impartial hearing shall be given to all claims preferred to them, and that, whatever rights on the part of non-proprietary cultivators can be proved to exist, shall be recognized and recorded.

6\. It will be necessary to make an investigation in every village to determine what cultivators, if any, have a right of occupancy, either at fixed, or beneficial, or market rates. It is advisable that this should be commenced simultaneously in each district under settlement, in an equal number of villages (say 25 of each), whether held by talookdars or proprietary communities. The same procedure should be followed as that laid down in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No 46, dated 10th June 1863. Lists of non-proprietary cultivators claiming a right of occupancy should be drawn up by the Sudder Moonseram. The settlement officer, or his assistant, should then proceed to the village and confront the parties. If they come to an agreement between themselves, its present and prospective terms should be fully and distinctly recorded, both as regards occupancy and rent, the settlement officer should see that such agreements really comprehend the points disputed, and are not merely temporary adjustments. Where no agreement is come to, the prescribed proceedings must be held as in any other claims to rights in land, and all available evidence and information sought for, with the object of elucidating the true facts and the general usage of the country. The settlement officer has no power under the Civil Procedure Code to refer cases to arbitration against the will of the parties to the suit. But where they agree to this method of settlement, it is, in my opinion, highly desirable to adopt it, as the best means of showing the sense of the people of the country as to their own custom.

7\. An appeal will lie, as in other suits, from the decisions of the Settlement Officer to the Commissioner, and I shall be prepared to exercise the power of review allowed under the local law.

8\. The following points are amongst those which should be clearly brought out in the investigations:—The specification according to the *khasrah* of the land to which the right is claimed; whether the occupancy of the same has been continuous; whether, if it has changed, such change can, or cannot, according to the usage of the village or the locality, be made [illegible] the right in question; what has been the duration of the occupancy, and the number of successions in the family of the claimant; how the occupancy arose, whether by breakage of waste, by grant or agreement, or otherwise; whether the proprietor has ever exercised the right of eviction, or can do so; how has the rent and revenue been paid, whether its amount has varied, and what terms concerning it unclaimed? Putwarees and Canoongoes, also, might be asked, whether any distinction has been recognized among non-proprietary cultivators, and what form it took. Other points will, probably, suggest themselves in the course of the enquiry.

9\. The decision should clearly explain the nature of the right of occupancy, if any be decreed; it carries with it the right to pay anything less than the rack rent demandable from the tenant at will, or a fixed rent, or nothing but a preferential title to cultivate so long as the proprietor's demands are fulfilled. Whatever be the terms, they should be exactly recorded.

10\. After receiving a certain number of decisions I hope to be in a position to issue some general instructions as to the further disposal of this class of cases, the importance of which has attracted the attention of the Government of India.—I have &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,
Financial Commissioner, Oudh.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, per steamer *General Outram*, will be closed to-day, at 4 P. M.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer *Elgin*, Captain T. S. Beal, which sailed yesterday for China &c., carried 912 chests of Malwa opium.

WE are glad to hear that the ship *Jewess*, from Boston, United States, arrived in harbour late on Thursday night with a cargo of ice and other general cargo.

WE are informed that the wreck, recently reported to have been observed on the Byramgore Reef, turns out to be the hull of the ill-fated *Sultana* which was wrecked about two years ago.

A BAITAKEE was beaten yesterday round the town, with a view of getting some one to identify the body of the European who met his death on the morning of Thursday last on the G. I. P. Railway near Byculla. The body of the deceased is at present [illegible] at the Morgue, Camateepoora.

IT will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere, that no business will be transacted in the Military Pay Office on Saturday and Monday, the 19th and 21st, in consequence of the removal of the Office Records, &c. to the Pendalls on the Esplanade, where, for the future, the Office will be located.

IN consequence of the vast number of applications for stock which have poured into the office of Messrs. F. B. Cama & Co., the promoters of the "Hindustan Financial Corporation, Limited," we have been requested to notify, that themselves obliged to decline receiving any applications after 2 P. M. this day.

WE perceive by an advertisement that a meeting of the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank is called for Wednesday next, for the purpose of taking measures to oppose the course of action pursued by those shareholders who obtained the injunction in the High Court on Thursday last.

A NEW Financial Association is to be brought out in a few days. Applications will be received up to Tuesday the 22nd November, till 2 o'clock, at Meyajee Ahmedbhoy's, Medow Street, Fort, and at Luckumsey Bhowraz & Co., corner of Khojah Street, outside the Fort, care of Dadoo Meya Noor Mahomed.

THE Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company's Works are to be commenced forthwith under the direction of Mr. G. Latham, C.E., and arrangements are being entered into which will ensure the vigorous prosecution of the same. We are also informed that a portion of the grounds on the estate have been let on most advantageous terms.

WE understand that a new Financial Company is about to be started under first-rate European and native auspices, having for its object the establishment of Companies to break down the present monopolies of the supply of all kinds of provisions. Full particulars will be given on Monday. Applications for shares will be received by Messrs. J. S. Moore & Co., Church Lane.

WE have been requested to state that a new Association called the "Imperial Financial Association of India, Limited" is to be started under the auspices of several very influential European and Native merchants. Application for shares will be received by Bazonjee Eduljee Soonawalla, Esq., No. 11 Apollo Street, Fort, up to the 19th instant. Prospectus will shortly appear.

WE are requested to state that a new Financial Association, with the name of the "Western India Credit Financier," is about to be started, with aims of [illegible] be received by Messrs. Muncherjee and Manekjee Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, and also by Messrs. Bhimjee Girdhur & Co., Apollo Street.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held on the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M., when after the election of new members the Committee will bring forward the following:—The revision of the Rules of the Chamber; the Railway terminus and traffic questions; and a proposal for an Exchange Building.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Canjee Ludha, who stood charged with the above offence, was yesterday brought up on remand, when one Dakoo Shreeput, a driver of a hack buggy was examined. Mr. Cumroodeen, who appeared on behalf of the accused, reserved his cross-examination. The investigation will be resumed on Wednesday the 24th instant.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A coachman, by name Babajee Appa, was charged with driving a phaeton in a manner so rash and furious as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The evidence of a policeman, named Govind Tookaram, was of so satisfactory a nature, that Mr. Leeke, the Magistrate, before whom the case came on for hearing, fined the prisoner in the sum of Rs. 20, in default to be imprisoned for one calendar month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

IT is to be hoped that the strenuous exertions now being used by the police authorities to remove the long-continued and serious annoyance caused by the assemblage of native stock jobbers in Rampart Row will be successful. Yesterday we observed two European constables in addition to those of the Mounted Force on the spot, through whose exertions we were for the first time for many a long day able to walk through from Medow Street to Rampart Row without having to push through a densely packed mob of not always the most savoury portion of the native community. We understand, however, that this desirable state of things could not be effected until a goodly number of *dalals* were walked off to the chowkey. It has now become evident that the police are "masters of the situation:" let them take care that they retain it.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THULL GHAUT.—An official report, we are informed by a correspondent at Kussara, has been sent in to Government of the accident which occurred on the Railway works at the Thull Ghaut on the 9th instant. It appears from the said document that, on the evening in question three waggons were proceeding down the line from Egutpoora, when they came into collision with five or six ballast trucks near the Shegaon viaduct which caused the trucks to proceed down the incline with fearful velocity and to run in amongst a number of workpeople, seventeen of whom were killed and between twenty and thirty injured, some seriously and others slightly. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the culpable carelessness of the contractors' workpeople in removing some trucks loaded with chunam from the station for the purpose of unloading. They having neglected to "skid" the wheels of the first truck with a chain, as they should have done when on the incline, the others coming down with a rush and dashing down the incline came into collision with the ballast trucks, smashing them to pieces, the trucks as a consequence were thrown off the line and ran down as far as the viaduct. The casualties and injuries to life and limb seem to have been caused mostly by the splinters from the broken waggons. We believe that very little damage has been done to the works.

HIGH COURT REPORTS.—The Reports of the proceedings of our High Court as published under the present system are, we fear, not calculated to be of much use. In one important instance we would therefore venture to throw out a hint. It happens not unfrequently that in cases of special appeals the decisions of the Lower Courts are reversed; but the concerned functionaries have no chance of becoming acquainted with the views of the High Court, unless the usual Report is published, which is done after at least two years. Since cases of similar nature often come before the Mofussil Judges, and they generally decide them according to their own turn of mind, it is essentially necessary that they should be guided by the final judgments of the High Court. We would therefore humbly recommend the High Court that in every special appeal case they should make it a rule to forward copies of their judgments to the Judge concerned, as soon as they are delivered. Thus the faulty course adopted by any Mofussil Judge will be rectified at once instead of being continued for some time to the great detriment of the litigants, as is the case at present, and this will also probably enable them to save the trouble and expense attending further legal steps. The reports lose half their utility by being given out after a great length of time.—*Guzerat Friend, Nov. 13.*

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

MR. J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector of Ahmedabad, has, in a letter dated the 7th instant, forwarded to the Government of Bombay his annual report on the state and prospects of the season 1864-65. This letter runs as follows:—

"In forwarding my annual report on the state of the crops and prospects of the season 1864-65, I have the honour to invite attention to the reports from this office, which it will be seen that the general prospects of the season were very good until the end of August. Little or no rain fell subsequently, and the crops, generally, have sustained [illegible] injury. The [illegible] plants suffered considerably, but irrigation was resorted to where practicable. The early sown bajree and jowaree, the mutt and other pulses, will yield the agriculturist fair returns in those parts of the Collectorate, where the soil was well turned up and retentive of moisture. Notwithstanding this, the crops are below the average by 40 or 50 per cent. Food and forage will be scarce, and the want of water will be greatly felt in the southern portion of the district, where it is even now scarce. The wheat, gram and cotton crops have also suffered."

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY NEAR BYCULLA.

AN inquest was held yesterday, at the Byculla Railway Station, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a European, name unknown. The following evidence was recorded at the inquest by R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner.

Robert Fenton deposed:—I am employed as a foreman, at present as an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway, and live at No. 26, Berkley Place, Byculla. The body of the deceased was discovered by me at 3 A. M. this morning, lying by the end of the running shed on the down line, the head and the left arm were severed from the body. From the position I found him he must have been asleep, or lying intoxicated on the line. I then proceeded to call the station master at Byculla and left the body in his charge. The deceased was dressed in a crimson shirt, blue drill trousers, a pair of old shoes, and a light waistcoat, no coat; there was a walking stick by his side. I know nothing more, nor do I know how the man came on the line. It appears as if it were done on purpose, from the fact that the man had formerly been seated in the reverse position to that in which he was found, because his shoes were lying in such a position as to lead one to believe that he had been sitting on the step of the pilot truck, which truck was standing in the dock siding.

The enquiry will be resumed in the Town Hall on Monday the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M.

RESULTS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF PERUVIAN COTTON INTO SIND.

THE following papers were yesterday placed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the disposal of the press:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th November 1864.
MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents his compliments to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and begs to forward, for the information of the Chamber, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, detailing the results of the experiment of introducing the Peruvian Cotton into the different Collectorates of that Province.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR,—In reference to Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 3577, dated 29th September 1862, regarding the introduction of Peruvian Cotton into Sind, I have the honour to inform your Excellency in Council that the experiment has been made in so unsystematic a manner that it is impossible to arrive at any decision as regards its failure or success.

2\. It appears that in Kurrachee some seed was sown in what is called Burn's Garden, in which there are now 570 healthy plants, some was sown in the Government Garden, and some in the Sehwan District, but no record was kept of the quantity. The produce of Burn's Garden, though small, is pronounced by the Chamber of Commerce to be superior to Candahar Cotton, which is the best that comes into this market.

3\. Experiments were made at Hydrabad, Halla, and Mahomed Khan's Tanda. At Halla the plants appear strong and healthy, but the produce was destroyed by a worm, and at Mahomed Khan's Tanda the plants were injured by the overflow of the "Goonee." There seems to be every prospect of a good crop from these plants this year.

4\. The Collector of Shikarpoor reports that the experiment has failed in his charge, excepting some shrubs in the Jail Garden, which were injured by the frosts in the spring of this year, but which have now recovered and look healthy.

5\. The Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier appears to have received no seed, while that received by Captain Tyrwhitt was in a damaged condition.

6\. The results as above detailed are unsatisfactory, but if they can be held to prove any thing, I consider the proof to be in favour of the adaptability of the Sind climate and soil to the Peruvian Cotton. We shall however be in a better position to judge from the crops of the present year.—I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD, Commissioner in Sind.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18th November.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, Esq.)

TRUCULENT SEAMEN.—James Brown, Edward Stacey, Thomas Hodge, Thomas Reid, and Robert Lynch, seamen of the British ship *Herald*, were yesterday placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands of the chief officer of the ship.

Frederick Cornish Quack, chief officer of the ship, stated that on the afternoon of Thursday last, at about 2 o'clock, he told the prisoners to come and discharge cargo, they refused so to do, and said that they would come when they liked. Witness told them to desist from [illegible] pay attention to [illegible] the prisoners did [illegible] impertinent in their [illegible].

The prisoners one by one severely cross-examined the chief officer, after which the steward of the ship, Charles Deans Duffy, was examined for the prosecution, who materially corroborated the statement of the chief officer.

His Worship ordered the prisoners Stacey, Hodge and Lynch to be sent on board, and Brown and Reid were remanded to jail.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Canjee Ludha was brought up on remand, for causing the death of one Narrotam Jugjeewun, by his furious and negligent driving on the Esplanade Road, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Cumroodeen defended the prisoner.

Dhakoo Shreeput, a driver of a hack shigram, stated that on Tuesday last, at about 2 P. M., he was driving from the direction of the Fort towards Dhobie Tallow, a buggy came from the opposite direction, the horse of which was going at a gallop. The prisoner was driving the horse. He saw him with the horse when he became restive and unmanageable: a man was going from the direction of the Fort, and he was knocked down by one of the shafts of the buggy. The shaft hit him on the right side of his face, he fell down, and the buggy went over his forehead. The prisoner and the other man who was sitting with him jumped out of the buggy, as also the gorawalla, who was standing up behind, and ran away, leaving the horse and buggy standing there. When they had gone about ten paces from the buggy the horse ran away with the buggy very fast and came and fell against his shigram. Witness jumped out of his shigram and seized hold of his horse. A policeman came and seized the buggy and horse. Witness told the prisoner to drive it slowly. When he first saw the buggy it was on its own proper side, and when the horse became unmanageable he went across the road and knocked the man down.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday the 24th instant.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on the 1st of October, at which the following members were present:—John Peet, M. D., F.R.C.P.; Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.; H. J. Giraud, M.D.; R. Haines, M.B.; G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.; Rev. F. Gell, B.A.; R. T. Reid, LL.D.; Rev. C. D. Du Port, M.A.; W. C. Coles, M. D., M.R.C.P.; F. J. Candy, M.A.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; F.R.A.S.; Rev. J. Aitken; T. Chisholm Anstey, Esq.; T. C. Hayllar, Esq.; Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.; J. S. White, Esq.; Dadoba Pandurang, Esq., and R. S. Sinclair, LL.D., *Registrar*.

It was proposed by Mr. Anstey, and seconded by Dr. Wilson, that Dr. Peet take the chair. (A letter was afterwards received from the Vice-Chancellor, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting.)

The minutes of the meetings of the 10th and 24th ultimo were read and confirmed.

Dr. Giraud complained of an unauthorized report of what he had said at the last meeting of the Senate having appeared in the *Times of India* shortly after, in violation of what had appeared to be the sense of the Senate at that meeting.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey, in support of Dr. Giraud's remarks, spoke of the impropriety of members of the Senate communicating the proceedings of the Senate to the press.

It was then proposed by Dr. Birdwood, and seconded by Mr. Du Port, and carried, that the Syndicate be recommended to consider and report upon the expediency of adopting a bye-law prohibiting reports of the proceedings of the Senate being furnished to the press either by professional reporters, or by any member of the Senate except the Registrar.

The Chairman called on the Registrar to read the following letter from Dr. Sinclair, setting forth the grounds for certain alterations in the Regulations for B.A., which were recommended by the Syndicate for adoption:—

"Bombay, 14th September 1864.

"To R. S. SINCLAIR, Esq., LL.D.
Registrar of the University of Bombay.

"SIR,—I have the honour to recommend a slight change in the Regulations for B.A., which will tend to diminish the great inequality which still exists for B.A. candidates who may wish to aspire to honours in the branches more particularly of history and philosophy, and of mathematics and natural philosophy. A few years ago the disproportion was so great that it was possible in the former branch for a person to go in to the honour examination with his additional business prepared in some six months after his ordinary B.A. examination. In the latter branch, I believe no human being, not even a Newton, could master one half of the additional mathematical and natural philosophy business in that time.

"A change was then introduced removing much of the disparity which pressed on the branches of mathematics and of natural science. The present regulations are the consequence.

"More recently the Syndicate have recommended for the adoption of the Senate an alteration in the regulations for the First Examination in Arts, which will admit the men who may wish to aspire to mathematical honours finally (always a small number in a class) to acquaint themselves with the merest elements of a branch necessary for honours—The analytical geometry of the right line and circle. (This is taken up by honour candidates in Dublin, at the third Term examination of their second year.) I quite concur in the wisdom of the Syndicate's throwing out the Elements of the Differential Calculus from that examination. But if a man is not to commence the differential calculus till he has passed his B. A. examination according to the present regulations, it would be absurd to expect he could acquire in six months a knowledge of it, and of the integral calculus [illegible] their application to mechanics and other branches of natural philosophy, as will be required for [illegible] M. A.) examination. The disproportion [illegible] conditions required of the honour [illegible] and mathematics is still most unequal [illegible] the University

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[illegible] the branch of history and the allied [illegible] by the very force of its Regulations, independent of the greater attractive [illegible] of the study of history, and of its close connexion with the professional school of law.

"I therefore beg to recommend the following slight changes, as a great relief to the mathematical aspirant [illegible], and as enabling him to give more time to [illegible] very weighty honour course.

"[illegible] p. 55, Bombay University Calendar for 1863-64, [illegible] III. History. IV and V. Two of the following to be selected by the candidate,' substitute 'III., IV., and V. Three of the following to be selected by the candidate.—A. History.' (And alter A, B, C., and D., of the Calendar respectively to B, C, D, E,) and add 'F. Differential Calculus (algebraical functions);' and make the corresponding changes in the pages following.

"[illegible], the great majority will take up history of their [illegible]. And history is also a necessary subject for the previous University examinations (the matriculation examination and the first examination in arts).

"I may add that such a change would tend to render a degree in Civil Engineering (even if the inferior degree of licentiate in engineering dispensing with the B.A. degree, be introduced,) more a possible contingency than the present regulations in arts will admit, and would thus improve the correlation of the different parts of the regulations considered as a whole.—I have, &c.

"R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,

"Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Elphinstone College, and Member of the Senate of the Bombay University."

Dr. Wilson then moved, and Mr. Anstey seconded, the adoption of the alterations, viz.—

"In page 55, Bomb. Univ. Cal. for 1863-64:
"For 'III. History:
"IV. and V. Two of the following to be selected by the Candidate'—
"Substitute 'III., IV., and V.—Three of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—
"'A. History.'
"Alter the letters A, B, C, D, to B, C, D, E, respectively; and insert 'F. Differential Calculus (algebraic functions).'
"And make the corresponding changes in the pages following."

Mr. Kennelly proposed the following amendment:—

"That the recommendation of the Syndicate be adopted with the exception that for 'F. Differential Calculus (algebraic functions)' be substituted

"'D. Spherical Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry,' and that the following explanation be added: 'Trigonometry, as far as required for plane astronomy; and analytical geometry of the conic sections, excluding abridged notation and the like.'"

The Rev. Mr. Aitken said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Kennelly's amendment, as it would form a natural sequel to the courses already adopted. For example, plane trigonometry was required of all candidates for B.A.; this would be followed by spherical trigonometry, and this itself would be applied in the more advanced special subject of astronomy. Again the analytical geometry of the right line and circle had been approved as a voluntary subject for the First Examination in Arts, and the introduction of the other three curves of the cone, as now proposed, would only be an extension of what had been already sanctioned.

Mr. Du Port rose to propose a second amendment, to the effect that instead of bringing in the differential calculus as an optional subject in the B.A. examination the Senate should simply introduce "analytical geometry of two dimensions." He explained to the Senate that at Cambridge a man could get a place nearly half-way up the honour list with no knowledge of differential calculus whatever: and therefore he felt that no more need be said to show the absurdity of bringing in the differential calculus for our ordinary B.A. degree. With reference to the amendment proposed by Mr. Kennelly, which recommends that elementary spherical trigonometry be added to analytical geometry, Mr. Du Port urged upon the Senate that it is not dignified for a university to connect its degrees with a mere 20 or 30 page knowledge of any mathematical subject. If we cannot have spherical trigonometry as a whole, which we certainly cannot without making our standard foolishly high, then we had better not have it at all. Besides, if, as Mr. Kennelly has urged, we were to bring in spherical trigonometry, just so far as that subject is essential to astronomy what a work of supererogation we should be committing; for astronomy is already required for our B.A. degree, and therefore by implication we already require from our candidates a knowledge of elementary spherical trigonometry sufficient for the study of astronomy. Mr. Du Port concluded by moving that instead of bringing in differential calculus, "analytical geometry of two dimensions" be introduced.

Dr. Birdwood seconded this amendment.

Dr. Haines, rising, said that the discussion seemed to him to have turned almost exclusively upon the details of the branches of mathematics which it was proposed to introduce among the voluntary or selected subjects; but that he had heard little on the more general and far more important question of the propriety of the entire change proposed, viz., the reduction of the compulsory subjects to two, languages and mathematics, by the removal of history to the selected subjects. That he was by no means convinced of the propriety of this change; that it would give in the subjects for selection too great a preponderance to mathematics, which already occupied two, and would then fill three out of seven, of which at least one, and if so, probably all, would be elected by most candidates, in order that their studies might not be distracted to other branches requiring a different exercise of the mental faculties. That the change would especially operate unfavourably upon the voluntary branches of natural science, already reduced from three to two, by the removal of physical geography from the list; and that, therefore, he thought it would be better to leave things as they were for the present. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the recommendation of the Syndicate be not adopted.

Dr. [illegible] seconded this amendment.

Mr. Candy [illegible] algebraic functions [illegible] tical geometry." Mr. [illegible] was not [illegible]d.

[illegible] having asked the Chairman if there was [illegible] to his making a few remarks, and being informed that there was none said, that if the important subject of the mathematical sciences pure and applied were to be successfully cultivated in this Presidency, mathematical aspirants must be disencumbered of some of the heavy extraneous weights they have to carry. He did not think the state of education in this Presidency was yet ripe for so radical a change in the regulations as was advocated in a recent letter from Mr. Herbert Birdwood; but he was convinced of the soundness of the principles which formed the basis of that letter, and which prevailed in the Universities of Europe. There was not a sufficient distinction made between what should be required of mere pass-men and honour-men. At present the strictness of the examination in mathematics on pass-men appeared to Dr. Sinclair simply absurd, and in fact injurious to the development of more general culture. There were one or two men in the class at present studying under him for the ordinary B.A. examination, who—though they assured him they gave 4 or 5 hours a day to this branch of their studies—he hardly expected would pass the next examination. *Nature had denied to them the mathematical faculty in the extent now required*; though one at least of those men had a good faculty in languages and the related subjects. The ordinary examination was here more difficult to pass than at Cambridge or Dublin (the two great centres of mathematical teaching) though on paper the subjects might not appear so high as at those Universities; and in further illustration of the unreasonable difficulty of the standard, he had no hesitation in saying that the majority of the professors in the Government colleges in arts, including the two learned principals, certainly never possessed enough of mathematics to pass the examination. He therefore quite agreed with Mr. Birdwood and those who advocated a lowering of the pass-standard; but, on the other hand, he wished to promote and render feasible the advanced study of mathematics and natural philosophy to the few, and the object of the present alterations was to relieve ultimate aspirants to mathematical honours of the necessity of taking up so much foreign matter, and to give them credit for the study of, by the University's examining them in, some higher mathematical subjects which would be on the road to honours. Dr. Sinclair said that he considered either of the amendments proposed more judicious in the present stage of education, than the subject advocated in his letter, and that he would support Mr. Du Port's amendment.

In answer to Dr. Haines' question as to why history, which is at present compulsory on all candidates for B.A. should be merged into an optional subject, Mr. Du Port rose to explain that now every candidate for B.A. has to pass in a manner worthy of a degree in languages, mathematics, and history. Now, that to a mathematical man is a burden far heavier than he can be expected to bear; in fact, in the words of Dr. Sinclair's letter, a Newton could not have done it. Though, perhaps, it would be better to say that if Isaac Newton had tried to do it he would never have become the Sir Isaac Newton of mathematical science. We see what is required of the mathematical candidate for B.A., English and one classical language, proficiency as a mathematician, and a knowledge of history worthy of a degree. The fact is that if we demand such a vast field of knowledge from our men we must determine to rest content with a very superficial knowledge on their part of each branch taken up by them. Therefore we propose no longer to make history compulsory, but to throw it in with the optional subjects; and when that has been done the mathematical candidate for B.A. will be relieved; for he will choose naturally as his three selected subjects the three mathematical ones. The only question then is, shall we be damaging our system of historical education by making history an optional subject? Evidently not at all; for the classical student and also doubtless the law student must choose out history in justice to himself; he will not commit so suicidal an act as to single out instead of history one of the high mathematical subjects that are left to his choice. All his training as a classical or law student has had a continual reference to history; he is thoroughly familiar with it; and he will therefore choose it as certainly as if the University demanded it from him.

Dr. Haines' motion was put to the vote, and lost.

Mr. Du Port's motion was put to the vote, and carried.

Resolved that the following alterations in the regulations in law, recommended by the Syndicate, be adopted:—

"(1). In Reg. 3, p. 63,
"Between the words 'for' and 'at,'
"Insert the words 'periods amounting to.'"

The meeting having been addressed at some length by Mr. Anstey, Mr. Hayllar, and Dr. Reid respecting the further alterations in the regulations in law, recommended by the Syndicate, it was proposed (in consequence of the lateness of the evening) by Mr. Anstey, and seconded by Mr. Hayllar, that the meeting be adjourned to the 8th October 1864, at 4 P.M.—Carried.

At the adjourned meeting there were present:—

John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Rev. John Wilson, D.D. F.R.S.; H. J. Giraud, M.D.; R. Haines, M.B.; G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.; E. T. Reid, LL.D.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlic; Rev. C. D. Du Port; W. C. Coles, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. J. Candy, M.A.; A. R. Scoble, Esq.; T. Chisholm Anstey, Esq.; T. C. Hayllar, Esq.; Venayekrow J[illegible]nathjee, Esq.; J. S. White, Esq.; R. S. Sinclair, LL.D., Registrar.

Mr. Anstey moved, and Dr. Wilson seconded, the motion that Dr. Peet take the chair.

Dr. Birdwood asked if the report of the meeting of the Senate on the [illegible] ultimo, which he had seen in the local papers, and which purported to be signed by the Registrar

(a.) Was an official report,
(b.) If so, under what bye-law or regulation it was published, and
(c.) By whom it was confirmed?

Dr. Birdwood asked these questions because the report was [illegible], and did injustice amongst other speakers to himself, and because he was of opinion that [illegible] reports of speeches in the Senate should be published under the authority of the University. As it might be inconvenient to answer him at this meeting Dr. Birdwood would ask that the answer might be given at the next meeting of the Senate or at the meeting before which the report of the Syndicate on the subject of the meetings of the Senate, would be submitted. If there was no rule under which the speeches were reported, he would move a resolution prohibiting the authorized publication of speeches at the meetings of the Senate.

On the following recommendation of the faculty of law sent up by the Syndicate for adoption, viz., that, "In Reg. 15 *a*, p. 65, *for* the words 'Supreme Court,' the words 'High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction' be substituted," it was moved as an amendment by Mr. Anstey, and seconded by Dr. Wilson, that for *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, in p. 65 of the University Calendar for 1863-64, the following be substituted:—

"*a*. The laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions.
"*b*. Roman civil law and international law."

It was moved as a different amendment by Dr. Reid and seconded by Mr. Candy that for *a* and *b* in p. 65 just mentioned the following be substituted:—

"*a*. Law of England as administered in the High Court.
"*b*. Hindoo and Mahomedan law as administered in the High Court."

Mr. Reid's amendment was put and lost. Mr. Anstey's amendment was put and carried.

It was moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Sinclair, that in Regulation 15 p. 64, second line from the bottom, for the word "two" the word "one" be substituted, and for "selected" the word "chosen" be substituted.—Carried.

It was also moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Sinclair, that for the words "each of the two subjects selected" the words "the subject chosen" be substituted—Carried.

4. On the following recommendation, viz.—

"Over the word 'subjects,' both in Reg. 8 and in Reg. 15 place an asterisk, and below *insert* the footnote.

N. B.—The Examinations for the ordinary degree and for honours will be founded on the following works:—

Justinian's Institutes with the Notes of Sandars.
Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
Austin's Province of Jurisprudence determined, 1861.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law Book.
I. Chapters 1 and 3, and Book II., III.
Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Strange's Hindoo Law.
McNaughten's Mahomedan Law.
Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
Smith's Mercantile Law.
Wheaton's International Law.
Story's Conflict of Laws.
Mayne—Commentaries on the Penal Code.
The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.
Goodeve on Evidence.
Best on Evidence."

Mr. Anstey advocated the principle that a distinction should be made in the books which formed the basis of the examination of candidates for the *ordinary degree*, and in those for the examination for *honours*, and submitted a list he had drawn up himself.

Mr. Hayllar advocated the introduction into the works to be studied, of leading cases.

After a very long discussion it was moved by Dr. Giraud, and seconded by Mr. Scoble, that the matter of the Books be referred back to the Syndicate, for the reconsideration of the Faculty of Law, to be finally disposed of by the Syndicate, after receiving a report thereon from the Faculty of Law; and that the list of the books do not form a part of the Regulations.—Carried.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—18*th November*.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Hajee Esmail Hajee Abdoolla Hajee vs. *Mahanundram Ramjee*.

A POLICY OF INSURANCE.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 on a policy of insurance.

Mr. Jehangeer appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

It was stated that defendant was underwriter to a policy of insurance effected upon goods belonging to plaintiff which were shipped on board the bugalow *Fattal Rahimon*, bound from Bombay to Hodoola, the insurance was to the amount of Rs. 1,500. Application was made to defendant for the amount of insurance, and on refusal an action was brought against him in the late Supreme Court when the defendant settled the action for Rs. 1,470, and paid in part Rs. 472-1-6, and promised to pay the balance Rs. 997-14-6 some days after. Several applications had been made for the amount but defendant had always put the plaintiff off from time to time, consequently the present action was brought.

The defence set up was a total denial of all knowledge of the circumstances put forward by the plaintiff.

A witness was called for plaintiff to prove the signature of defendant's moonim to the policy.

A merchant was called who proved that it was customary on the loss of a vessel for the underwriters to own their liability in the margin of the policy. Two witnesses proved the signature in the margin of the policy in question by defendant's moonim.

The broker in the transaction on the part of plaintiff stated that there was a book called the *cutcha* or rough day-book in which would be found his signature to the transaction.

The plaintiff and one of his witnesses swore that the part payment made by defendant in the first instance, viz. Rs. 472-1-6, was paid in shawls, which were accepted at the above value.

The defendant, his son, and the present moonim pleaded total ignorance of the affair; they declared themselves unable to recognize the handwriting of their former [illegible]; they also stated that no *cutcha* day-book [illegible] with them from the former moonim, and they [illegible] had taken it with him to his country. A [illegible] him might do this, as that book was supposed to be [illegible] private property. The defendant and witnesses also [illegible] any knowledge of any former action being [illegible] against defendant in the Supreme Court, and denied positively that they knew nothing at all about [illegible] transaction in shawls with plaintiff.

[illegible] said he had felt greatly surprised at the [illegible] the defendant of the demands made upon [illegible] the plaintiff. He admitted the practice of [illegible] liability on the policies in cases where ship[illegible] by [illegible] the signature had been proved, and the Court [illegible] imagine that the reason for opposition was [illegible] defendant did not know the policy had [illegible] only [illegible] by his moonim, who is not in Bombay [illegible] perhaps [illegible] and son had said they were unable to [illegible] handwriting of their late moonim. His [illegible] identify the [illegible] could only say that in this Court his Honor said he [illegible] with the principals of a firm who had not met before [illegible] moonim, who were unable to recognize the writing of a [illegible] had been years in their service; and it was his belief that they were perfectly cognisant of the whole transaction. He considered the plaintiff had proved the defendant's liability, and had his claim not been an honest one, more evidence would have been produced for the defence. He would therefore give a verdict for plaintiff with costs.

The defendant through his pleader, asked for time to pay the amount, His Honor said No! he considered their opposition vexatious in the extreme and if people will come with such exceedingly weak defence and take up the time of the Court for three parts of the day, as they had done, they must put up with the consequences. He declined giving any grace whatever.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STORM IN THE MADRAS COAST.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It appears from the Bombay papers that the residents of Bombay are foremost in acts of generosity from the people of all other countries. With regard to the cyclone at Calcutta, although its residents were wealthy and charitable men, and its wealthy men were more numerous than in any other country, yet the people of Bombay contributed largely to their relief. The residents of Masulipatam were in reality poor men, and now by this catastrophe they were reduced into utter ruin and destruction, as letters are to hand from several residents, who were ranked among them as rich men, complaining that they were left in need of a suit of clothing to put on. It is therefore necessary that charitable men at Bombay step forward and give them liberal aid and call for a subscription for these distressed men.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN,
Bombay, 18th Nov. Ameenoottooggar of Shiraz.

A JUSTIFICATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"XX" in your this day's issue attempts to exonerate Mr. King, the Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works, from the charge of trifling with the time of parties who may have occasion to call upon that official on matters of business, but the weakness of his cause is perfectly apparent from the irrelevant matter he has embodied in his letter.

In writing this I have no intention to detract from the merits of Mr. King, but as "XX.'s" statement is different from what occurred, I think I am justified in relating it, if for no other reason than to show that I could not, as a perfect stranger to that gentleman, have written the local which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 16th instant with a "malicious view to annoy him."

I called upon Mr. King about fifteen or twenty days ago and applied to have a connection made to the service pipes laid in the property of Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee on Cumballa Hill. This Mr. King said he would do, but only where the connection was cut off about a year since. This was done on the application of the occupier of the premises who was unable to obtain an adequate supply of water although paying for the full quantity which he had applied for and upon which quantity the rate had been assessed at Rs. 15 per month. I pointed out to Mr. King the inutility of having the old connection again made, and was informed that since the connection was cut off a 32 inch main had been laid down in Grant Road instead of a 7 inch one, and that the property could be adequately supplied with water now. This seemed to me so reasonable that I left Mr. King without any further importunity and acquainted my principal of the circumstance of the 32 inch main being now available; but to my surprise was informed that those pipes were laid down long after the connection had been cut off from the 7 inch one, and it was with a view to draw a supply of water from the 32 inch main that the old pipes on the property had been removed and new ones of a larger diameter laid down in a different direction and running about ten times the length of the old pipes, so that if Mr. King's would only restore the old connection, the new laid pipes would have to be dug up and laid down in a totally different direction.

On Monday last I again called upon Mr. King with a sketch plan of the situations of the pipes, house, and the Vehar main, together with his own original official letter sanctioning the laying down of the new pipes on the property at Cumballa Hill, and pointed out to him the unnecessary expense which would be incurred if he adhered to his resolution of only sanctioning the old connection. As Mr. King still declined to sanction any other connection being made, I then produced his own official letter wherein he sanctioned the laying down of the new pipes, and informed him that if he still declined to sanction the connection the matter would be represented to Government. I will not dwell upon Mr. King's rudeness after I made that observation; but simply inform "XX." that as a friend accompanied me in the same conveyance to the office of the Bombay Water Works, and had an interview with Mr. King connected with his own business immediately after the one I had terminated, I am in a position to assert, and prove, if necessary, that I had to wait full three quarters of an hour before Mr. King came downstairs and granted me the interview. These are the exact facts of the case, and have been already embodied in a complaint sent in to Government.—Yours, &c.

H. B. GOUGH.

17th November.

SIND.

H. M.'s 109TH REGIMENT.—An order was received on Wednesday afternoon directing the embarkation for Bombay on Thursday morning of a detachment of H. M.'s 109th Regiment by the *Governor Higginson*. To set at rest various ridiculous rumours which the suddenness of his move gave rise to, we may state that the party are proceeding to Bombay to embark at that port for Aden in H. M.'s steamer *Victoria* which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 4th instant from the Malabar Coast, where she has been employed in laying portions of deep sea and shore ends of submarine cables on the new line between Bombay and Galle. The party of the 109th which proceeds in her is composed as follows:—

Captain Mackintosh, Commanding No 3 Company, in Command; Lieutenant Beville, as Staff Officer, Commanding No. 2. Company; Ensign Mayhew, No. 2; Ensigns Mayne and Hutton, No. 3 Company. Assistant Surgeon Churchill, in medical charge. Strength of the Detachment: 6 Officers, 6 Sergeants, 233 Drummers, Corporals and Privates, 10 women, 14 children, 12 Officers' servants, 4 Bheestees, and 24 Native servants, 1 Assistant Apothecary, and 7 Hospital Servants.

We learn that the Companies proceeding to Hydrabad to relieve H. M.'s 95th, are Nos. 6, 7 and 8.—*Sindian, Nov.* 12.

SUICIDE OF AN ARTILLERYMAN.—A Gunner of C-18 Battery R. A., named Maurice Shea, committed suicide last Sunday forenoon in the cells in a most extraordinary manner. He had been confined for some days previously for fighting with another man whose jaw was so injured that he had to be sent to Hospital to be treated. On Sunday morning Shea was marched to the Chapel and seemed all right, although he had been labouring under the effects of hard drinking when first put in the guard-room. When he came back from Chapel, in the course of some conversation with the Corporal of the guard, the latter alarmed him as to the condition of the man he had injured, and told him by way of a joke that he would be blown from a gun if the other died. Shortly afterwards, Shea rushed out of the guard room; but he was soon brought back and put in a cell to prevent his escaping again. At about 11 A.M., the sentry on duty went into the cell and found that Shea, after passing a long towel between the bars of a window, had formed a noose into which he had introduced his neck, and had twisted himself deliberately round and round until strangulation had supervened. The sentry instead of cutting the unfortunate man down at once, ran immediately to the guard-room, and a man was despatched to the Hospital for the Apothecary who on arriving found Shea supported under the arms by two of his comrades, but quite dead. A court of inquest was held at which a verdict was found to the effect that no evidence had been adduced to prove that the man was of unsound mind at the time he strangled himself. We have our doubts as to the correctness of this finding. The man had been drinking a good deal, and in his nervous state readily believed the silly tale told to him by the Corporal, and whilst under the delusion he tried to escape his fate, first by trying to get away from custody, and next by destroying himself.—*Id.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(From the Englishman.)

IN the Viceregal Council, which met yesterday at the usual hour, Mr. Harington introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. The hon'ble gentleman spoke at some length on the nature and scope of the Bill, his speech being, as he remarked, chiefly a repetition of the statement of objects and reasons published with the Bill in the early part of the year. The Bill and Statement both show signs of that complete knowledge of the subject which Mr. Harington undoubtedly possesses, and the question as to whether or not a revision of the Code is premature, was, we hold, fully answered by the arguments adduced by a gentleman whose reputation as an Indian jurist is so deservedly [illegible] [illegible] 11, and 12, [illegible] moved that [illegible]ance of contract, of [illegible] the specific performance of the administ[illegible] for the improvement [illegible]its of small value [illegible] civil justice, in respect of [illegible] of the same [illegible] referred to the consideration [illegible] Committee. The learned speaker, after maturing that, even if the argument of the pre[illegible] ess of a revision of the Code were allowed, from [illegible], the questions that would arise thereunder would be naturally best settled in Committee, passed on to say that he did not intend to ask the Council to discuss the question of [illegible], but the general principle. "He trusted moreover, to be able to prove that the sections were so arranged, that by their working not even an atom of practical injustice would ever be inflicted upon anybody, especially as they would only be applicable to contracts registered under the Registration Act which, as he had said before, he considered destined to revolutionize the whole Indian civil procedure. So much had been said and written, and, he might add, so much had been ignorantly written, on the subject of these sections, that, in justice to himself and in justice to the Government of the late Viceroy, he felt called upon to explain how they had first come into the Bill. He would remind the Council that his first duty when he came to the country had been to withdraw the Penal Contract Bill which Her Majesty's Government had refused to allow." While on this subject, he pointed out how, in his opinion, the persons who advocated that measure scarcely saw the danger with which they were surrounding the whole class of debtors, but that the only power he had of framing an argument against a penal contract law lay in the pledge offered by all the arguments against it, that so far as was possible the procedure would be improved. This view he supported by a remark made by Lord Elgin to the effect that he put such confidence in the good sense of his countrymen that he believed they would try all that the existing law could do, but that if special legislation were shown to be required, the Government would not fail for want of a sincere desire to see how it might be applied. "As a step to the fulfilment of that pledge, he (Mr. Maine) and Mr. Harington had an interview with several gentlemen belonging to that class whose interests were said to be most effected by the contract question. His intention in that interview, and he thought he might say the same of his hon'ble friend, had been to discover what *bonâ fide* difficulties the class alluded to laboured under, and to point out to them, if possible, how far the existing law could aid them. The result of this interview had been the sections in the original Bill. It might be said," he continued, "that those sections had been framed especially in the interest of the Indigo planters and to a certain extent the assertion was true, but their claim was a special one, and, moreover the belief entertained both by his hon'ble friend and himself had been that those sections were law even without being enacted. Had he thought he was framing sections introducing an utterly new law, he would have drawn them up more fully." Having thus explained the primary appearance of the sections, Mr. Maine proceeded to defend the principle of specific performance as opposed to damages on grounds as undeniable as they are just, justifying its application on precedents of English law and custom. Taking them as a whole, the arguments used by Mr. Maine are merely those used by all who have taken a common sense, practical view of the question, and frequently adduced by ourselves when commenting upon the subject. Their constant application by the Press must have much weakened the opposition raised to the principle of specific performance instead of damages, but the facts by which the law member has backed them, have left that opposition without a vestige of even the weak leg they had to stand upon. Starting from the fact, that, though the Common Law of England failed in this respect, the Court of Chancery recognised in its rules, though not always in practice, the general principle of specific performance, and that in all Codified law, such as the French law, it was the very groundwork of the contract system. Mr. Maine stated his firm conviction that, even under the existing law, the right of an Indian court to decree specific performance was co-extensive with its right to decree damages. "Indeed, so much was this the case that he should have in Committee to ask his honorable friend to narrow the law." Having duly impressed this strong point in his favor Mr. Maine continued his argument on the principle of specific performance. "Was it just to the plaintiff and defendant? He held that it was eminently just to the defendant, and above all to the poor defendant. The same defence could be brought forward in a question of specific performance as in a question of damages, and while a decree of damages never took into consideration the peculiar circumstances of a case, a decree of specific performance would. Again he looked upon the question as assuming this shape. What is the effect of a decree for damages as between an Indigo Planter and a ryot?" What that effect is, Mr. Maine shows, and in it lies the best answer to the would-be humanitarians who see oppression where there is really kindness. "Armed with the decree of damages," says Mr. Maine, "the planter seizes the ryot's bullocks, his plough, and his brass pots. If the ryot be as poor as we are told he is he is ruined, his little all has gone, while the things he has lost are utterly worthless to the planter. If you were trying" continued the learned speaker, "to speak harshly of a system, you could say nothing harsher than that it offered the maximum of evil to the defendant and the minimum of good to the plaintiff. Surely it would be better to take the defendant as soon as possible after he had shown his intention of breaking his contract, and compel him to finish it, for if the planter did not execute the decree, he might hoard it up keeping it constantly *in terrorem* over the ryot's head, and the keeping up of a system like this would be like keeping up a running sore in Society. Besides, the specific performance principle was not intended to apply to the case of a man who entered into a contract without any intention of carrying it out. The Penal Code would deal with a case of that nature. Nor was it to apply to the case of a man unable to carry out his contract. It was intended merely to apply to the case of a man who, having originally intended to perform the contract into which he had entered, afterwards changed his mind and refused to do so. With such a man, the sooner you could make him complete his contract, the kinder and more merciful would it be to him." To support this view, the speaker next brought forward the case of the English County Courts. "These Courts had been established to supply the defects not of the Court of Chancery, but of the Courts of Common law. Their rules, however, did not provide for decrees for specific performance and what had been the result? Why, that gradually and progressively they were becoming Courts for decrees for specific performance. The Judges, who saw a great deal of the poor and their hardships, were unwilling to decree damages, the effect of which would be to send the defendant into Jail. For instance, an artisan would be sued in a County court for not finishing some work he had undertaken to perform. The rule of the Court would award damages in such a case to the plaintiff, but such was not the practice. The Judge would simply adjourn the case and order the defendant to complete the work. As he knew that this was the case, he had not been surprised when he had heard of Lord Westbury's Bill for the relief of poor defendants. It was avowedly framed in the interest of such defendants, its principle being to take as much stress as possible off damages and to allow the Court to decree specific performance. He had heard, however, that this Bill was considered too favorable to defendants, and would be withdrawn. Now, allowing for certain differences of custom &c. those very sections which were considered in India too much in favor of the rich, were considered, in a Bill of the same nature in England, too much in favor of the poor. Then it had been urged that the system of specific performance would be unfair, because, in some parts of India, unjust contracts were made. Even assuming that they were, he would ask whether the Council was going to keep the whole Civil procedure of the country in a retrograde state because there were unjust contracts in one corner of it?" The learned speaker then made some remarks upon the sections as adapted to the capabilities of Indian Courts, argued that if there were in any particular district any peculiar difficulty, as in Bengal, it would be within the power of Government so to concentrate the judicial capacity at its command as to meet it successfully, and concluded by saying, "that though many nostrums were abroad for the cure of the evil complained of, he disbelieved them all. In his opinion, the only remedy was the application, by competent Courts, of those tried and tested principles of jurisprudence which alone were capable, in matters of contract, of mediating between man and man." Such is briefly the cause of the specific performance system as pleaded by one of the first juris-consults of the day. Were we to write for years we could urge nothing more than we have often urged before, and which Mr. Maine has now supported by the incontestable logic of facts and the precedents of law and practice. As in the case of *Poor Peter Peebles* vs. *Plainstanes*, the reel of complicated theories that had enveloped the question has been unwound and it shows now plain and clear, as it always has been to those who looked at it without party spectacles. There is no cruelty to the "mild Hindoo," no oppression of the "poor ryot," no ground for a groan even from the most philanthropic old woman that ever battered the floor of Exeter Hall with an orthodox Missionary umbrella. It is a simple, just system, meting [illegible] plaintiff and defendant quite as much as each [illegible] pay for, and only compelling the [illegible] work which he once willingly undertook to perform. We have no longer our Le[illegible]islative Council and our Judges with seats th[illegible]n, but legal progress and reform are not hopeless when there are men in the Council who can expose a fallacy and enunciate a truth as boldly and as ably as Henry Sumner Maine.

MR. MAINE'S SPEECH ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

IN the Viceregal Council on the 11th inst. Mr. Maine said:—Perhaps it will be convenient to the Council that I should follow Mr. Harington and state the course that I propose to take with reference to the Sections, for I am almost solely responsible. As regards the bulk of the Bill, I do not suppose the Council will refuse to refer it to a Committee. The only objection I can conceive is that the revision of the Code is possibly premature. I think that my honourable friend has met that objection; and, indeed, if the revision be premature, it would still be desirable to refer the Code to a Committee, for the great majority of the questions which arise on it are of a kind which can be only settled in Committee, and on settling them, we ought to have as much as possible the benefit of Mr. Harington's unrivalled knowledge of Indian procedure.

I will now pass to those Sections on Specific Performance which are taken from the Bill for the Administration of Civil Justice. I will say at once that I do not intend to ask the Council to discuss their detail. They have been already modified in passing into the Code, and when we get into Committee I hope to be able to consent to such further modifications as may suit them to the capacities of the Mofussil Courts and prevent their causing one atom of practical injustice. And I may say at once, that I am ready to accept Mr. Harington's suggestion and to confirm the exercise of those summary powers which I think that Civil Courts should sometimes exert to prevent their procedure from defeating itself in the case of contracts registered under the Registration Act, an Act of which I said at the time it was passed, and say now, that it is destined to revolutionise the administration of civil justice in India. All, then, I ask the Council to affirm by referring the sections to a Committee, was, their principle. So much, however, has been written, and (I am obliged to add) ignorantly and perversely written, about these sections and their intention, that I am under the necessity of stating to the Council how they originally found their way into my Bill and how they assumed their original form. And it seems that I must defend one of the most valuable principles known to jurisprudence—the principle of Specific Performance—which has been placed in jeopardy by the discussion. It may be recollected by the Council, or by part of it, that on my arrival in this country, the first duty which devolved upon me was the withdrawal of the Penal Contract Bill, which Her Majesty's Government had announced its intention of disallowing. I have nothing to recant or recall of what I said upon that occasion. My opinion still is that those who demanded it did not understand it, and that they did not realise how deadly a weapon they were placing in the hands of any creditor who was actuated by private enmity, and with what perils, under the wide definitions of fraud which the Bill contained, they were surrounding the whole class of debtors, Native and European. But when I asked the Council to allow me to withdraw the Bill, I read all the objections of the Home Government all the arguments of the opponents of the Bill, as implying an opinion by a pledge that while a penal contract law was inadmissible the Civil Procedure of India applicable to contracts had been, or ought to be, improved up to the highest point to which it was capable of improvement consistently with principle. And, indeed, without that admission, I confess for myself that I was utterly unable even to frame an argument against a Penal contract law unless I were to adopt a doctrine, which I hold to be anarchical and anti-social, that deliberate contracts need not be performed. In that spirit, at the close of the debate, the late Viceroy, Lord Elgin, remarked as follows:—

"He had such confidence in the good sense of his countrymen, that he was persuaded the European community would agree that it was better, if existing Laws could possibly achieve the object in view, first to try their operation; but if beyond those Laws, other special legislation was necessary to meet any proved evils, it would be the duty of the Government to endeavour to discover what remedy could be applied. He could not pledge himself that a remedy should be discovered; but he could assuredly say that the Government would not fail from want of a sincere attempt to discover it."

As a step to the fulfilment of this pledge, my honourable friend Mr. Harington and I obtained an interview with some gentlemen then in Calcutta, who belonged to the class in whose interests the land contract bill was supposed to be framed. I think I may say, subject to Mr. Harington's corrections, that the aim we proposed to ourselves was this—to discover what genuine and *bona-fide* difficulties they laboured under in civilly enforcing a contract; to point out to them how those difficulties were obviated by the existing civil law; and, if we were ourselves convinced of defects, to consider the best way of removing them. These sections are the fruits of the interview, and when it is said that their very form shews that they are drawn in the interest of the Indigo-planters, it will appear from what I have said, that that in a certain sense is true. They are a series of short propositions drawn out from the existing law and intended to shew those who had demanded a penal contract law that the ground for it did not exist or might be removed without compromising principle. Now, Sir, it would not have been unnatural or surprising if the agitation about the penal contract bill, and the severe scrutiny to which the Civil Procedure Code was consequently subjected, had elicited certain defects in the Code. But, in fact, I believed at the time, as I said in the statement of objects and reasons appended to my Bill, that the sections were already law without further enactment. Whether I was right or wrong it is not now material to enquire, as the sections have passed out of my hands into those of my friend and the Committee. It is enough to say that I thought so, and that Mr. Harington, the first authority on Indian Procedure, thought so too. I have only stated this for the purpose of making the admission, that if I were framing for the first time sections containing new laws, they would have been expressed with greater fulness and would have provided for many contingencies which a lawyer is able to anticipate.

I now pass to the principle involved in the specific performance of contracts, which, I need scarcely say to the Council, is its actual or exact performance the doing of the very thing promised to be done as opposed to the right of damages for the non-performance of that promise. From the plaintiff's point of view, nobody, I suppose, would deny that the specific performance of his contract is what abstractedly he is entitled to, and not the recovery of damages which, probably, neither he nor the defendant contemplated when the contract was made. Hence it is practically found that in proportion as a system of laws aims at doing perfect justice to all parties, it leans towards specific performance and takes the stress of its remedies off damages. To take some examples, the English Courts of Common Law which, with many practical excellencies, have, it must be owned, but an imperfect theory of justice, had originally no power of enforcing specific performance, and only lately acquired it by Statute. The English Court of Chancery, which, with many great and grave defects, has a more perfect set of principles than the Courts of Common Law, has always ordered, and still orders, specific performance in cases where damages would be an insufficient remedy. (Mr. Maine here quoted a statement of the principle from a judgment of Lord Hardwicke's, and continued) I do not wish to invite the attention of the Council to merely technical points. But I may say that the action of the Court of Chancery, in matters analogous to that before us, cannot be understood without taking into account its system of injunctions, under which by ordering a man not to do a particular thing it virtually tells him what to do. I freely admit, however, that both as regards specific performance and as regards injunctions, the Court of Chancery exhibits more timidity than would be inferred from the amplitude of the language in which the Judges declared the principle; and, doubtless, the smallness of the transaction would be a reason for the Court's not interfering. The reason of that I take to be this, the Court of Chancery, much as it has been reformed, is still a great and complex machine, difficult to be put into motion and not always certain of operation when it does move. Many of its rules still savour of the doctrine which does credit to its modesty, that a Chancery suit is a great evil, not to be encouraged if not to be discouraged. But when we come to systems of Codified law, with a procedure much cheapened and simplified, we find no such hesitation in decreeing specific performance. Accordingly, the French law, which is now the law of the greater part of Europe, will always order specific performance when the defendant is able to perform. And so little difficulty do the Civil Courts make about decreeing it, that I myself remember a French Court ordering a great author to write a novel in six volumes. And as there are some persons who appear to think that there is something unpractical about a highly simplified law of procedure, I may as well go on to say that M. Dumas did write the novel. But, unquestionably, the most advanced law on the subject is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure. For, as I read the sections 192 and 200 of the Code, the right of an Indian Mofussil Court to decree specific performance is exactly co-extensive with its right to decree damages, so that as the law stands at [illegible] for a breach of contract to marry being unquestionably recoverable in India, a Court of Justice may order a man to marry a particular woman, and may imprison him if he declines, and illustrates [illegible] sures which have been directed against those Sections of mine as innovations designed in the interest of the planters that when we get into Committee I shall have to ask my honourable friend to allow the law to be narrowed, and certain classes of contracts to be excluded from the rule. I know it will be said that the question in India is not whether an order for specific performance is just to plaintiff, but whether it is just to defendants. I say that it is just to defendants, and eminently just and eminently kind to poor defendants. See how a specific performance operates. In the first place, under the existing Indian law, the defendant has the same ground of defence in opposing a decree for specific performance as in opposing a decree for damages. Next, the Court cannot order specific performance of a contract unless it is satisfied that the defendant in fact is able to perform it. Here is the great safe-guard and protection of poor defendants. A decree for damages has this characteristic of a criminal penalty that it issues unconditionally and without regard to the circumstances of a poor defendant who must pay or go to prison. But an order of specific performance is moulded to the circumstances of the person against whom it issues. I am not afraid to face the question which is, no doubt, in the minds of the Council and to ask what is the effect of a system of specific performance as compared with a system of damages, as between planter and ryot? It is this, the planter obtains a decree for damages and executes it. He seizes the ryot's bullocks, his plough and his brass pans. They are worthless to the planter, but to the ryot, if what is said of him be true, if he be a mere *adscriptus glebæ* living from hand to mouth, they must be valuable, they must be the very means of living. Now what worse could one say of a remedial system than that it inflicts the maximum of injury on the defendant and confers the minimum of benefit on the plaintiff? Suppose, however, the decree is not executed it is then handed up and kept hanging *in terrorem* over the ryot. I have no hesitation in saying that a system of perpetually unexecuted decrees is sufficient to keep an open sore eternally running in society. Can such a system be compared with one of redress by specific performance? Is it not infinitely better that the Court should step in, and, when the defendant has shewn the first symptoms of intending to commit a breach, order the contract to be performed, at the same time taking away none of his rights of defence? Just see what the case is. It is not that of a man who, when he made the contract did not intend to perform it. That is a punishable offence under the Penal Code. Nor is it the case of a defendant who, from unforeseen circumstances, becomes unable to perform his contract. For it would never be possible for the plaintiff to shew the power of such a defendant to perform the contract, and consequently no order for specific performance would issue. In the case, of a person who, when he made the contract did intend to perform it, but subsequently changed his mind, surely the sooner the Court steps in after the original intention has been formed, and obviates the change of intention, the better for the interests of morality. But I should be sorry that the Council should suppose that all I have said is mere theory and speculation. The advantage of a system of specific performance to poor defendants, I know from personal observation. Look to the English County Courts. They were established, not to supply the defects of the Court of Chancery, which at that time were regarded as incurable, but to supply those of the Courts of Common law. Consequently, they possess by law no power of awarding specific performance of contracts. But still insensibly, progressively, against the law, and without fixed intention on the part of the judges, by the mere force of commisseration for the poor, they have become courts awarding specific performance. The judges seeing much of poor men, and, like all who see much of them, contracting a sympathy with their troubles, become unwilling to make unconditional decrees for payment of damages, and consequently for imprisonment. This is what constantly occurs in certain parts of England. An artisan has contracted to execute a piece of work. If it was in Coventry it would be some lengths of ribbon—if in Nottingham, a pair of shoes. He has broken his contract and is brought into court. Legally, the judge can only condemn him to pay damages and consequently to go to prison. But practically if he finds that the defendant can still execute the contract, he adjourns the case and gives him time to perform it. In other words, without law, he decrees specific performance. Knowing this, I was not surprised when I learned in spring what was the plan which [illegible] the first practical jurist of England, [illegible] had devised for the [illegible] Lord Westbury, [illegible] relief of the poor from the [illegible] machinery of the County courts. The Bill was avowedly designed in the interests of poor defendants, and I have seen it asserted that it was thought too favourable for defendants, too unfavourable for plaintiffs, and that it consequently was postponed. Here is the Bill, and its principle is to lessen the power of these courts to award damages and consequently imprisonment, and to give them all the powers of the Court of Chancery and amongst them that of awarding specific performance. Indeed, making allowance for the difference of procedure in the two countries, and the consequent difference of form in the Bills, it may almost be said that these very sections which have been condemned in India as devised in the interest of the rich, have been transferred to the English Bill in the interest of the poor. Both bills are at all events founded on a principle which I at least have always contended for as applicable to jurisdiction over the poor, that of taking the stress of judicial remedies from damages, and of freely employing those equitable remedies which can be moulded to the situation of persons and to facts. I know, however, what may still be said to me, that this is all very plausible, but there is a part of India in which unjust contracts are made. Let us assume those contracts to be as unjust as they are alleged to be. Are you going to keep the whole procedure of India in a backward condition because unjust contracts are made in a corner of Bengal? Even there the probability is that the majority of contracts are perfectly fair. But I maintain that, even as regards unfair contracts, a system of specific performance is better than a system of damages, and that the more scientific instrument will inflict the less deadly wound. I have, however, for myself, no objection to state what further expedient I would employ to solve this ever-recurring contract difficulty. I would provide Courts and Judges of such capacity that while on the one hand you arm them with the utmost resources of civil procedure, on the other they shall be able to recognize and take cognisance of equitable defence in suits for breach of contract, as distinguished from legal and formal defences. Our Mofussil Courts are Courts both of Law and Equity; and, under a proper administration of justice, every contract, to which there is a real moral objection should be worthless to the holder. It may be said, there is not sufficient judicial material for this in India. But, surely, if society in a part of Bengal is so exceptionally constituted as to arrest the improvement of your general civil procedure, the logical inference is that that part of the country should be exceptionally dealt with, that your judicial strength should be concentrated there; and that more than usual facilities should there be provided for scientifically administering the law. Many other nostrums are about, but I have a profound disbelief in all of them. The only remedy which I hold to be sovereign is the application by competent courts of those tried and tested principles of jurisprudence which alone are capable in matters of contract of mediating between man and man.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18TH.

Owen, Lieutenant H. D., Poona Horse, from Seroor.
Angelo, Captain G. F., 28th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18TH.

Bernard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, to Khandalla.
Angelo, Captain, 28th Regiment, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—Nov. 18TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The following notice by the Military Paymaster, Bombay Presidency, is issued for information:—

It is hereby notified that no cash will be received by, or payments made from, the Military Pay Office at the Presidency on the 19th and 21st November, owing to the Office being under removal on those days to the Pendalls on the Esplanade.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
18	Jewess	Stevens	Boston July 4.
	Lydia	Milne	Moulmein Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS	TO
18	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Ahmed	Surat.
	Elgin (s)	Beal	Hongkong.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Moylan	Surat.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Jewess*, from Boston.—On October 31st spoke the ship *Michael Scott* from London to Bombay. On 8th of November spoke the ship *Hanneman*, from Liverpool, to Bombay.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To Havre	Cotton	£2 [illegible]
	Coffee	[illegible] d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 [illegible]
To Clyde		No offers.
To China		No offers.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish		at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black		32 to 35.
and White		38 to 40.
Niger		27 to 28. Nominal.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1864.

Liverpool.

Banner—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mulljee Dhunjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.
Beeston Castle—500 bundles coiryarn, 150 cwt., Cursondass Jadowjee.
Charger—10 bales cotton, 30 cwt., Khatsey Sewjee.
Fame—24 bales wool, 72 cwt., 17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Withuldass Gocaldass.
Gentoo—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.
Helen Scott—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Petamber Canjee; 162½ bales cotton, 218 cwt., Muthooradass Rugowjee; 154 bags rapeseed, 232½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.
Knight Errant—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., 70 bales wool, 210 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Walljee Mooljee.
Lancastrian—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Suliamon Essa.
Longwood—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 77 bales cotton, 269½ cwt., Narroujee Bhimjee; 83½ bales cotton 292½ cwt., Lucknusy Rowjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.
Lydia Williams—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.
Negotiator—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Samjee Nensy and Co.; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Jairamdass Khatoomull; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee.
Tiger—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gungaram Bulliew.

Havre.

City of Dublin—16 packages goat skins, 556 cwt., Noormomud Dathoobhoy Sons and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1353	Alfred Thomas.	
850	Albert Victor, Overbury—Cursetjee Furdonjee.	Oct. 15
784	Albuera, Lavick.	
520	Brierly Hill, Crisp.	Sept. 21
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
1089	Daphne, Mills—Martin Young & Co.	Sept. 24
650	Dilpussund, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 4
924	Dunbar Castle, Hodder.	Sept. 3
480	Empress, Piers.	
1254	Europa, Clark.	
1011	Erie, Mc Kenzie.	
473	Fair Leader, Pearse.	Aug. 10
898	Harkway, Irvin.	Aug. 5
845	Havering, Parker.	
1078	Lord Brougham, Randell.	Oct. 12
450	Lucknow, Thompson.	Oct. 5
685	Marion, Paris.	Sept. 30
905	Mary Shepherd, Croot.	
1197	Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay Shipping Co.	July 11
1134	Ophelia, Strickland.	
667	Planet, Jenkins.	July 22
824	Queen of the North, Tidmarsh—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 4
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
790	Sea King (s), Curbelt.	Oct. 7
450	Thomas Dryden, Thomson.	Sept. 26
1064	Walmer Castle, Bax—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 1
988	Warrior Queen, Catnach.	Sept. 5

FROM LONDON VIA BUSHIRE.

765	Canopus.	Aug. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL.

989	Algiers, Miller.	
1574	Astarte.	
1319	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham.	
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass—M[illegible] Roper Price & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1404	Bombay, Miller.	Sept. 24
1238	Cimber, Bruhn.	Sept. 2
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 27
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1210	Cowasjee Jehanghir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 3
999	Die Vernon, Brown—Remington & Co.	
760	Dorothy, Thompson.	Aug. 17
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	
1745	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Sep. 14
1152	East Callender.	
937	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 12
657	Elinor Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 23
1015	Ellen Bates, Walker, E Bates & Co.	
1249	Englishman, Hardwick.	July 30
1004	Glen Sannox, Thomas—J. W. Wright & Co.	
994	Glendower, Anderson—Remington & Co.	Aug. 17
1328	[illegible] Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.	June 28
1218	Howden, Jackson.	
911	Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay.	Oct. 12
931	Khimjee Oodowjee, Salt—Bates & C.	
1038	Khorasan, Wilson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1153	Lady Ha[illegible] (s), O'Neil,—Souza, Pinto & Co.	July 1
955	Margaret Faulkner.	
1001	Masterton.	
1078	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Comber and Sons.	Aug. 4
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
934	Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Sept. 20
787	Moss Rose, Bustin.	
181	Myrtle, Muir.	Oct. 12
284	Nile, Bristow.	Aug. 19
165	Northern Belle, Hibbert.	Sept. 1
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1043	Palmerston, Dougall.	
1081	Palinurus, Tegan.	Oct. 12
1421	Pensacola, Stewart.	Sept. 16
1431	Pera, Nickels.	June 24
451	Pehlwan, Kelley—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1003	Prosperine, Hiltz.	
	Proteus, Murphy.	Aug. 17
1538	Queen of the Sea, Peters.	Sept. 27
727	Ra[illegible] Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	Sept. 10
1300	Rajpoot, Gillet—W. Nicol & Co.	
1187	Rescue, Tholland.	July 12
1230	Royal Visitor, Jones.	
345	Rustom, (s) Mann—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1075	Sarah Sands (s), White—Bates & Co.	Sept. 13
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
995	Sea Pink, Jones—John Clover & Co.	Oct. 13
1921	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 15
1142	Suliote, Soules.	
972	Trenton, Walker.	Sept. 21
1148	The Craigs, Baker.	July 26
1055	Vancouver, Lay.	Sept. 21
1191	War Cloud, Anderson.	
1225	Western Belle, Manson—Ritchie, Steuart &	May 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

1033	Aaron Brown.	
962	Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.	
651	Agra.	
1287	Annot Lyle.	
432	Bengal, Rosse.	
1628	Calumet, Williams—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
1037	Chatsworth, Tucker.	
1180	Cheshire.	
702	Clives, Smith.	
718	Countess of Elgin.	
[illegible]	Day Dream.	
895	Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard—[illegible] O. S. O. Co.	Sept. 10
593	Dominion, Fenwick.	
1019	Earl of Clare, [illegible]erington.	
975	Genii.	
873	George [illegible]ana.	
1069	[illegible] Isla.	
1089	Gold Finder.	
1165	Governor General.	
736	Hippogriffe.	
460	India, Dodds.	
1010	India, Crawford—Remington & Co.	
1307	Inkermann, Grant.	
1435	Iron Duke.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
583	Jean Louis.	
780	John Lidgett.	
608	John Masterman.	
492	Krishna.	
1360	Lalla Rookh—Robinson & Co.	
693	Latona.	
695	Leonide.	
1187	Lord Lyndhurst.	
939	Louisa.	
1224	Lincolnshire.	
1047	Manila, Cameron.	Oct. 1
721	Mars.	
1035	Matilda.	
848	Medusa.	
613	Metis.	
1158	Monmouthshire.	
	North West.	
1187	Nagasaki, Campbell—B. H. Cama.	Oct. 2
	Omar Pasha.	
800	Ophir, Miles.	(Put leaky in Singapore)
994	Portland.	August 2
906	Pride of Canada.	
1147	Princess Royal.	
1075	Renown.	
1200	Robert Lees.	
1185	Shaw Allum Clarke.	
678	Sir John Lawrence.	
780	Sooloo.	
990	Sophia Joachim.	
1080	Speedy.	
1165	Startled Fawn, Rowett—Lyon Brothers.	Oct. 3
375	Sultana, Nacoda.	
147	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	
1018	Tempest, Carolan—B. H. Cama.	Sept. 11
1058	Thalotta.	
1229	Timoor Shaw, H. M. Sedick.	Nov. 3
1062	Turkey, Hamilton.	
476	Versan, Noel.	
1521	Wayfarer.	
1245	White Jacket.	
702	Wide Awake.	Oct. 4
1400	Zenobia.	Oct. 26

FROM CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIA.

	Merle Blanc	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1401	Cordillera.	Sept. 29
1152	Corra Linn, Trance.	
1266	Empress.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	

FROM ADEN.

1247	Pacific (left Newcastle Nov. 4.)	

FROM QUEBEC.

601	Achilles, Wallace.	

FROM CARDIFF.

803	Glencathra, Richards.	
609	Pontiac, Jones.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

	Circassia, Johnson.	
812	City of Delhi, Muir.	Aug. 5
893	City of Pekin, Reid—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 6
686	City of Manchester, Auld.	
1197	Omrawuttee, Baxter—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	Sept. 19

FROM RANGOON.

895	Caroline, Turner.	
490	Hunter, Tovin.	
725	Lady Valiant, Toltie.	
730	Leopold Gateaux, Meaise.	
775	Minerva, Beron.	
782	St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
581	Waterlily, Brynan.	
798	William Kidston—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
900	Wurtemburg, Chose.	

FROM HONGKONG.

1893	John Steuart, Lemon—B. F. Cama.	
636	James Booth—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM BOSTON.

	Garnet.	June 24

FROM SHIELDS.

	Utinia, Savage.	July 21

FROM CALCUTTA TO KURRACHEE.

1236	Sydenham, Harding.	

FROM MAULMAIN.

	Colonel Burney.	
423	Hamilton, Bragdon.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

975	Leamington, Bell.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—November 11, *Glasgow*, Smith, (port not mentioned) 28th June; *Highbury*, and *Gustav*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BANK shares were flat yesterday and a shade lower than on Thursday. Mazagon Reclamation shares went down Rs. 500 and Elphinstones advanced Rs. 3,000. Back Bays are quoted at the same rate as the day before.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100½
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	48 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	56 per cent pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	179	......	160 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	36 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	20	10,000 per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	66 ex div. (N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	150 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	51 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	15 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	[illegible]	......	19 per cent. pm.
[illegible] (Limited)	[illegible]	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	22 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	60 per cent. pm. incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	72 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	410 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	158 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. (incl.
East Indian Bank	25	......	28 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	54 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	53 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	86 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	21 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	54 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	Par.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	1[illegible]0 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	40 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.			
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 21,500 p. share (prem.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	5,400 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			Rs. 98,000 pm. per whole share.
The whole Share Company			
1 A Share	6,000	430	Rs. 85,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	5,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	160 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	75	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	50	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	10	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	45 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	65	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	215-3-[illegible]	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. (discount.
Do. New £20 shares	180-11-[illegible]	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	400 per share	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Maneckjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 (incl.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,000	......	300 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	500 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Ship & Dock Company.	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited.	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	30	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	20	......	300 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	2[illegible]	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	2[illegible]	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd	100	......	½ discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent	Transfer Loan	96
	Loan 1835-36	95
	Loan 1842-43	
	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	109¼
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 18th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.)	Rs. 400 to 440
Bhownuggur	435 to 440
Broach	405 to 436
Surat	395 to 400
Oomravuttee	345 to 395
Porebunder	330 to 360
Akote	435 to 450
Compta	410 to 415
Veeraval	360 to 370
Hinghunghaut	460 to 500
Khandeish	325 to 335
Dharwar (Sawginned)	480 to 500
Dhollera (December delivery)	505 to 510
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	515 to 520

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de [illegible] dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'etoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11d.	
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5
" " 3 " ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

"CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ...	[illegible]	per Rupee.
4 do. ...	[illegible]	"
2 do. ...	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. ...	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand ...	at 2s. 0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLIJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		7 per cent.	per ann.	
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	......	2s. 0½d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
2 do.	do.	...	1s. 11¾d.
1 month's	do.	...	1s. 11½d.
Demand ...	...	...	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 "
Do. " 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0 d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
London Bankers.
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	at 6	months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
	On Demand		1s. 11¼d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 18th November 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office..........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0d.	do.
" 3 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Demand	......	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes ...	......	1s. 11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady [illegible].

Parties are requested to address [illegible] given in full. "*Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all [illegible] Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays......................10 to 1

Bombay, 14th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £100,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACLLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) ...	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دی بینک آف هندوستان چینا اند جاپان
(لیمیٹیڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..........Do. do.
MANCHESTER........Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	...2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Four " ...	...2s. 0½d.	do.
Three " ...	...2s. 0¼d.	do.
Two " ...	...2s. 0d.	do.
One " ...	...2s. 0d.	do.
On demand ...	...1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland ...	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland ...		
Circular Notes ...	...1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months'	notice of withdrawal	6	per ct.	per annum.
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves, to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight............	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do............	2s. 0½d.	"
Sight............	2s. [illegible]	"
On France [illegible] months' sight...	frs. 2·61 cts.	
3 do do............	2·55 "	
Sight............	2·48 "	

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 5 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated,

with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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DINSHAW MANOCKJEE Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

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CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. 3	"	"	4 do.	do.
Do. 6	"	"	5 do.	do.
Do. 12	"	"	7 do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL..................Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND......................1,70,000.

Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.
Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... H. B. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight	...	...at 2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
4 do.	...	...at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	...	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 2s. 0d.	

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England, on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Oudeepore, [illegible] in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted [illegible] day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, [illegible], as declared halfyearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
Do. " Demand	....	
Do. Scotland	....	1s. 11½d.	"
Do. Ireland	....		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only and sums, under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	....	....	2 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	3 months' sight	....	3 "	"
Do.	6 "	....	4 "	"
Do.	12 "	....	5 "	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે જોઇન્ટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
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NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

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UNDERWRITERS.
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Among the Mountains; or the Harcourts of Montreux. By A. G	3	12
Two years after and onwards; or, the approaching war amongst the Powers of Europe, &c. By the author of "The Coming Struggle"	2	4
Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge ...	3	12
Sketches of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time...	4	8
The Trial: more links of the daisy chain. By author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."	4	8
Bee-Keeping. By "The Times" Bee-master. ...	3	12
Maurice Dering; or, the Quadrilateral. A novel. 2 vols. By author of "Guy Livingstone." ...	11	4
Owen and Dames's Lectures on Artillery	12	0
Etiquette for Gentlemen and Ladies. Each... ...	0	8
Rose and Kate; or, the little Howards	1	4
Cassell's Indian Atlas, in 15 sheets	3	12
Lilly Dawson. By Mrs. Crowe	0	12
Crichton. By W. H. Ainsworth	0	12
Mary of Burgundy. By James	0	12
The Secret of a Life. By M. M. Bell	1	12
Deeds not words; or, the Flemings of Dunaik. By M. Bell	1	12
Every Boy's Annuals, 1865. Illustrated	4	8
Freaks on the Fells; or three month's rustication, and why I did not become a Sailor. By R. M. Ballantyne	2	12
Florence; or the Orphan Ward...	1	8
NEW PERIODICALS. The Sunday Magazine. Edited by Dr. Thomas Guthrie. Half year's subscription, in advance	3	0

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

ENGINES, &c.

One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.
One 3 H. P. [illegible] Engine, with Portable Boiler.
One [illegible] High Pressure [illegible] ler.
One 10 H. P. [illegible] with
One 22 H. P. [illegible] with Multitubular [illegible]
Cornish Boiler 22 feet by 36 in. Horizontal [illegible] by
One 30 H. P. 18 [illegible] by 5 feet 6 in., Flue 3 [illegible]
6 feet, Flue 3 [illegible] by 36 in., do., with Boiler [illegible] En-
One 8 H. P. [illegible] feet 6 in., in diameter. [illegible] and 10
[illegible] P. Improved Horizontal Portable [illegible]
[illegible] on Wooden Wheels, complete, and very st[illegible]
H. P. Boiler.
One do. do. [illegible] ping Engine [illegible] ful on
Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumps [illegible] gines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (for Boardship or for Factories.)

MACHINERY, &c.

Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Picks.
Saw Frames, Upright Self-acting, to take in 24 in. [illegible] ber.
Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws, various sizes.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Planing Machine.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer, 3 cwt., with Anvil complete.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16, and 18 feet beds.
Screw Cutting Foot Lathe, self-acting, 6 in. centre, 6 feet bed.
Screwing Machines.
Patent Cotton Gin.
A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.
Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet each 3 in., with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and ten lengths 2½ in.

SUNDRIES.

Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators, a Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer, on application to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, October 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
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Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
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F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
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Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
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Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—Palpitation of the Heart is frequently not only felt but heard, prevents sleep, and begets the utmost dread of impending suffocation. These Pills are particularly recommended for removing this affection, because they strengthen the nervous and the debilitated, who are much more liable to this malady than other persons. Holloway's Pills so improve the digestion, increase the action of the liver, and give activity to the bowels, that giddiness, headache, and nausea depart as the palpitation diminishes, and the sufferer at once experiences the most indescribable relief from anxiety. Holloway's Pills form the best alterative and aperient in all cases of convalescence from fevers, inflammations, neuralgia and all chronic diseases which have impoverished the blood and brain.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Grey, and other Piece Goods, Twist, Turkey Red Goods.

An invoice of Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Razors, Needles, &c., Tooth Brushes, Suites of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Gurnsey Frocks, Coats, Mathematical Instruments, Portmanteaus, Hat, Coat, Hair, and Shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

Four Ornamental Clocks, under Glass Covers.

Glass Ware, Dinner Services, Pictures, Lamps, &c.

A Broadwood's Mahogany Square Pianoforte, and a second-hand Harp by "Erard."

A few pieces superior Silk and Satin well adapted for European and Native Ladies' Dresses.

82 Cases of Oilman Stores, by "Crosse and Blackwell," consisting of Mixed, West India, Onion, Cabbage, Walnut, Piccalilli, and other Pickles, Harvey, Wellington, Reading, Worcester, and other Sauces, Spanish Olives, India Foy, Essence of Shrimps and Anchovies, Mushroom Catsup, Chilli Vinegar, White Wine Vinegar, Salad Oil, French Capers, Durham Mustard, Pickled Salmon, assorted Jams and Jellies, Marmalade, assorted Tart Fruits, Soups, Sardines, Hams, Cheese, bacon in Sides and Tins, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome White Horse, "FEROMOZ," would make a splendid Charger or Lady's Horse; and any Carriages and other Horses that may offer.

SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self-playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play at intervals during the days of view from 5 to 6½ P. M., and during the days of sale from 11 to 12 A. M. The instrument will be sold on Thursday the 8th December precisely at 2 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, FURNITURE, &c., AT MARINE STREET, FORT, (OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. WM. NICOL & Co.)

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, two new first class Billiard Tables with Marble Slabs and Thurston's Cushions, and Cues complete, together with a quantity of useful Furniture, &c., &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 FORFEITED SHARES IN THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

ON MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

45 Forfeited Shares in the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited).

AUCTION SALE OF A POLICY OF ASSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL POTTINGER, ARTILLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a Policy of Assurance, of one share in the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, on the life of Lieutenant Colonel J. POTTINGER, Artillery, half-yearly premium payable on the 1st January and July of each year, last premium paid up to the end of this year of Rupees 207.

AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH MAHOGANY WALNUTWOOD AND PAPIER MACHI HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES IN GOLD AND COLORED GLASS, PIER GLASSES, BEST PLATED ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED CENTRE PIECES, NEW PATTERNS IN GARDEN FURNITURE, BEST FANCY GOODS, SELF-ACTING PIANOS, HARMONIUM, AND ORGANS. IRON SAFES, CARPETS, BRONZE AND PORCELAIN STATUARY, TABLE ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c. &c.—AT "LOCKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 5th, TUESDAY, the 6th, WEDNESDAY, the 7th, THURSDAY, the 8th, and on FRIDAY, the 9th of December next, at "Locksley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, several consignments of first class Household furniture, in Mahogany, Walnut Wood and Papier Machi, Chandeliers, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. comprising

GLASS WARE.

Fine Crystal Straw Stem and Cut, consisting of Liqueur, Champagne, and Custard Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets Tumblers and Soda Water Glasses, Ice Cooling and Water Jugs, Butter and Preserve Pots, Dessert Dishes, Ring Stands, Pesties, Mortars, &c.

PORCELAIN.

Consisting of several very handsome Tea Sets, a Rich Green and Gilt Dinner Do., several other Dinner Sets, elegant Dessert Services, White and Gilt Breakfast and Tea Do., Toilet, Sets, Wedgewood Jugs of a variety of patterns, Tea and Toilet Sets, Rockingham Tea Services and Jugs, &c.

PLATED WARE.

An Invoice of best Plated Ware, consisting of several Sets of Dish Covers, best Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Tea Sets, Perambulators, Cruets, a set of artistically designed superb Plated Centre Pieces, Epergne, and Candelabras, consisting of a six light Candelabra with Plateau, and rich Centre Dish, also a three light do., several other Centre Pieces, Tea Kettles, Salts, Mudineers, Egg Frame, Toast Racks, Puff Boxes, Tea Pots, Soup Tureen, sets of best Electro-plated "Lily," "King," "Queen's," and "Shell" pattern Spoons and Forks, complete for 12 persons, in Mahogany cases, handsome Ornament Tray Stands, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Comprises a set of Shell and Threaded pattern Spoon [illegible] in case, Soup Tureen, Cup and Saucer, &c. &c.

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Sets of Mappin's and other Cutlery, Papier [illegible] Trays, Dish Mats, Spirit Flasks, Water-Filtering [illegible] Lee machines, Single and Double-barrelled Guns, [illegible] barrelled Rifle in case by Osborne, Medicine [illegible] Chests, Bread Platters and Knives, Europe Cop[illegible] Moulds, &c.

LAMPS.

An invoice of first rate Table Argand Lamps, [illegible] Bronze Single and Double-light India Camphine [illegible] Lamps, Glass Hand Lamps, Chamber Do., [illegible] Glass Pedestal Candlesticks, with Pans and Drops [illegible] and Porcelain Spirit Lamps, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Sets of handsome English solid Mahogany patent Screw Dining Tables, for 12 persons, [illegible] with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiter [illegible] Dining Room Chairs with Morocco Le[illegible] shifting Seats, light Cane Chairs wi[illegible] arms, &c.

PAPIER MACHI AND PEARL FURNITURE.

Several [illegible] suites of really very pretty Drawing Room Furniture, including a very elegant and costly Royal Suite in Elizabethan Pattern, consisting of a handsome Oval Table with beautiful Gold, with the portrait of the Royal Family, Drawing Room Chairs with the likenesses of Prince Consort, H. M. the Queen, Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, different sorts of Flowers &c., Easy Chairs to match, Half-cased and Conversation Couches, all covered with rich Crimson and Green Silk and Springs, Whatnots, Trays and Mirrors, Teapoys Round and Oval Tables, Cabinet Work Table, Work and Writing-Boxes, Desks, Book Slides, Inkstands, Light Drawing Room Chairs, and a great variety of Pearl, Papier Machi, and other Fancy Goods of first quality.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD FURNITURE.

Comprises suites of Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of full backed side, half-backed and lounging Sofas and Settees, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Drawing Room Chairs, Side Table with Mirror Backs, Occasional Loo, Round, Oval, Oblong and other Tables, Side Tables with Marble Tops, Teapoys and Chiffoniers with do. Ash and Birch Wood Chairs, Writing Tables, three Slate Bagatelles, complete, &c.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.

Two first rate square Mahogany Pianos by Ivory and Prangley, an Oakwood self-playing Harmonium, a magnificent self-playing Organ, a self-playing Cottage Piano, Musical Boxes, Musical Singing Birds, Mechanical Figures, &c.

CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES.

A pair of each elegant 12 and 18 light rich Colored and Gold Glass Chandelier, a magnificent twelve light Argand Chandelier, and one of each 8 and 9 light Do., with Colored Drops, handsome Plated double and treble light Do., Plated and Bronze Hanging Do., of each, very handsome best plated 4 and 6 light Wall Girandoles in Coloured and Gilt Glass, Plated and Bronze Wall Argand Lamps with drops, three pairs of elegant electro-gilt 4 and 8 light pedestal Girandoles set with Turquoise.

PIER GLASSES.

Three pairs of very pretty large Console Glasses, several pairs of Oval Mirrors, small Looking Glasses, Pictures, and Engravings in Gilt and other Frames.

CARPETS, LINEN, &c.

A very large English Carpet for Drawing Room, sizes 40 by 24. Several very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cresswell's Patent Mosaic Work in Carpet Pillows and Cushions in a variety of new and elegant designs and pattern, rolls of English, Brussels, Druggets and other Carpets, fine white Whitney Blankets, Coloured Blankets Children's Do., Carriage and Railway Wrappers and Cots, Velvet Pile Table Covers, three cases of very superior Irish Linen, consisting of Europe Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, pieces of rich Red, Damask and other Silk, &c. &c.

CLOCKS.

Amongst others a very large and handsome Bronze 15-day Exhibition Clock with Bronze Roman figure, several elegant gilt Do., with busts under glass domes and stands, and Flower Vases to match, a gilt Palanqueen or Carriage Alarm Clock Rotary Time Pieces under glass case.

BRONZE AND PORCELAIN STATUARY VASES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c.

A really choice collection of Works of Arts in Bronze Statuary of eminent personages with Marble Pedestals, handsome Dresden Marble Alabaster and Parian Figures, Groups and Busts of artistic characters, large Punch Bowls, Boudoir Tea Sets, elegant Sevre Vases, Porcelain and Gilt Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Bottles, Card Trays, and Stands, Bohemian Glass, Scent Bottles, Flower Vases with Imitation Fruits and Flowers under Glass Shades, &c. &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Such as superior Russia Leather Writing Desks of sizes with fittings, Envelope Cases, Blotting Pads, Portfolios, Book Slides, Dressing Travelling Cases, Travelling Bags with Portmanteaus, Cases with fittings, Inkstands in great variety, &c.

BED ROOMS.

Consisting of English Iron and Brass Washing Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany Clothes and Gown Presses, with Mirrors, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Light Bed Room Chairs, Iron Folding Do., &c &c.

IRON SAFES, GARDEN FURNITURE, &c.

Comprises several pairs of large solid Marble Garden Clower Vases on Pedestals, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Seats and Couches, Balcony and Garden Chairs, Round Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Flower Benches, Flower Pot Stands, Porcelain and Gilt Flower Pots and Trays, Plant Guards, four Summer Houses, Garden Engines, Pails, and Syringes, spare Hoes, very elegant Glass Porcelain Ware, Garden Seats and Flower Pots, some of them of imitation or real China, the first importation of its kind in Bombay, two large French patent fire-proof Book Safes, several other fire-proof Book Safes, and Treasure Chests of Sizes with "Chubb's" Locks and duplicate Keys, Shower and Hip Baths, Bathing Tubs, &c &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday the 27th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles with Furniture and Bridles complete.
Two Side Saddles with do. do.
One Racing do. with do. do.
Boys and Girls' do.
A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.

A fresh Batch of superior [illegible] double Harness.

A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil [illegible]

Two sets of Dining [illegible] complete, to order, by C. B. Hainke & Co., Great Parade [illegible]

MAIL PHAETON.

A very superior English-built stylish and [illegible] Mail Phaeton with Shafts made expressly to be driven with a single Horse, having handsome Lamps, [illegible] Station' of London.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hills, [illegible] complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran. Also, at Mahbleshwur Hills, several Bungalows for sale and to let.

For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th November 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Jaconets.
890 " " Longcloths.
A few Bales Twist, &c.
1 Case Chintz Scarfs.
1 " Turkey Red Lappets.
1 " Chintz Scarfs.
5 " Turkey Scarfs.

An invoice of 200 Cases Oilmanstores by R. Nibbett & Co., consisting of—

Bottled Fruit, assorted Jellies, Brandy Cherries, Mustard, Jams, Pickles, Capers, Raspberry Vinegar, Mushroom Ketchup, Essence Anchovies, Sauces, Salad Oil, &c.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ghunsamdass Ragoonathdass:—

400 Ratties of Diamonds.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes, of different sizes, with Chubb's duplicate Keys.

A few dozens best Scotch [illegible]

A supply of Patent Safety Fuse for blasting, as used on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts, will be sold in lots of not less than one cask of 3 or 4,000 feet [illegible] per coil.

Bombay, 13th November 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Mr. Cohen's Godown, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, the following cases of Oilmanstores on account and risk of first purchaser, [illegible] by order of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Nayagamwalla & Co.:—

225 Cases of Oilmanstores (by [illegible]) comprising Quarts and Pints Pickles, Quarts of Vinegar, Pints of Salad Oil, Pints and half Pints Durham Mustard, &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25 Casks of Glass and Earthen Ware, being portion of the Merchandize shipped by Thomas Short, Junior, for the late firm of HUNT, MOXSEY & Co., comprising Liqueur, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Hock Glasses, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Decanters, Butter-pots, Salt Cellars, Celery Vases, Jugs, Dishes, Soup Tureens, Hot water and Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Tureens, Plates, Salad Bowls, Toilet Sets, Tea Cups and Saucers, Slop Bowls, Sugar and Milk Jugs, Muffin Dishes, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Metal Tea Sets and Tea-pots, &c., &c.

ALSO,

1 Large Fire Proof Chest with double Door, suitable for a Bank, by Chubbs, 34 by 34.
1 Case of Pearl Beads.
3 Cases of Black and Blue Woollen Cloths.
2 do. Fancy Flannels.
3 do. English Foolscap Papers.
4 do. Printing ...... do.
2 do. Letter...... do.
3 do. Note ...... do.
2 do. Envelopes.
21 Plated Cruet Frames, 4 Bottles each.
Few dozen Steel Spectacles, in Cases.
40 Cases Blue Colour.
24 Dozen Bass Beer Casks.
58 English superior Rugs.
6 Dozen Foot Rules.
ALSO,—Few Sets of Gowca Fruits.

SALE OF RICE.
TERMS—CASH.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder:—

298 Bags of Rice, [illegible] landed from Steamer *India*, now laying on Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Cohen & Co., on and account and risk of Messrs. Bass & Co., Cochin.

SALE BY AUCTION AT THE OFFICERS' MESS HOUSE, COLABA.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Officers' Mess-House, Colaba, Sundry Goods, the same comprising Glass, Crockery, Plated Ware, and some Furniture, &c.

The sale commences at one o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig Harness.
Few Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Grant" in Morocco Case [illegible]

Bombay, 19th November [illegible]

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at his House, in Medow Street an invoice of Glassware consisting of several Pairs of Quart and Pint Decanters, [illegible] Glasses, Flower Vases, Round, Square and Flat Dishes and Plates of Sizes, Tumblers, [illegible] Flower Vases, Glass domes with 3 sands, spare Domes, Pictures, and an invoice of English Work Boxes, Desks, and Dressing Cases, Tortoise shell and Pearl, Tea Caddies, Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar and Snuff Boxes, Ornaments, Toys, Time Pieces of various sorts and other Fancy Goods, &c.

At 1 o'clock will be put up for sale, [illegible] Carriages.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General.

Sundry Effects of deceased persons, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Books, Copper and Brass Utensils and Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(At the Rooms of Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 25, Medow Street.)

Several very handsome first class Sociable Carriages for one Horse or a Pair, built by Davis of Long Acre expressly for Bombay, under the personal inspection of the importer; these Carriages are Light and Roomy, of the latest and most fashionable shapes, in a variety of rich colours, with Cushions [illegible], Spring Blinds, Brilliant [illegible] Lamps [illegible], every recent improvement, [illegible] fair season and the Monsoon, being fitted with moveable Plate Glass, German Shutters, Doors, &c. Nothing better can be had, whether in material or workmanship. The builder's written Warranty will accompany each Carriage. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th November 1864.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES
PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Soyer's, Tomato, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, [illegible] shire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Taragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate a Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.
In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

SYRUPS FOR ICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants.

DESSERT FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Mutto Kisses, China Preserves of all kinds.

SOUPS.

Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Greens, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Oxcheek, Green Pea, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soups.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Pate de foie gras, Pate [illegible], Truffles, and the like.

SUNDRIES.

Essence of Coffee, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Spices, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Chocolate, Table Salt, Candles, Calves' feet Jelly, Yellow Soap in Bars.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED IN TINS.

York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, [illegible] Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, Veal and Ham Pies, Bath Chops.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.

Double Gloster Cheeses, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheeses.

BISCUITS
FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER.

Mixed, Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

INDIAN OILMAN'S STORES OF ALL KINDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER.

Allsopp's and Tennant's Beer and Porter, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Claret, Sherry, Brandies, Old Tom, Hollands Gin, Curacoa, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Cordial, French Liqueurs, Whiskey, &c.

McCOMBIE & SONS.

N. B. Every article sold by the undersigned is imported from well known English and Foreign Houses, and is guaranteed to be sound and the same. No responsibility will be recognized [illegible] after delivery of the goods from their premises.

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